

EXHIBIT 1

AO 88 (Rev. 11/94) Subpoena in a Civil Case

Issued by the
UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

SYNOPSYS, INC., a Delaware corporation,

SUBPOENA IN A CIVIL CASE

v.
 MAGMA DESIGN AUTOMATION, a Delaware
 corporation

Case Number: 1 05-701 GMS
 (DISTRICT OF DELAWARE)

TO: Margie Levine, Advanced Micro Devices, Inc., 4555 Great America Parkway,
 Santa Clara, CA

☐ YOU ARE COMMANDED to appear in the United States District Court at the place, date, and time specified below to testify in the above case.

PLACE OF TESTIMONY	COURTROOM
	DATE AND TIME

☒ YOU ARE COMMANDED to appear at the place, date, and time specified below to testify at the taking of a deposition in the above case.

PLACE OF DEPOSITION Dechert LLP, 1117 California Avenue, Palo Alto, CA 94304	DATE AND TIME December 22, 2006 9:30 a.m.
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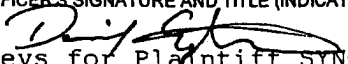
☒ YOU ARE COMMANDED to produce and permit inspection and copying of the following documents or objects at the place, date, and time specified below (list documents or objects):
 Please see attachments.

PLACE Dechert LLP, 1117 California Avenue, Palo Alto, CA 94304	DATE AND TIME December 18, 2006 5:00 p.m.
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☐ YOU ARE COMMANDED to permit inspection of the following premises at the date and time specified below.

PREMISES	DATE AND TIME
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Any organization not a party to this suit that is subpoenaed for the taking of a deposition shall designate one or more officers, directors, or managing agents, or other persons who consent to testify on its behalf, and may set forth, for each person designated, the matters on which the person will testify. Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, 30(b)(6).

ISSUING OFFICER'S SIGNATURE AND TITLE (INDICATE IF ATTORNEY FOR PLAINTIFF OR DEFENDANT)  Attorneys for Plaintiff SYNOPSYS, INC.	DATE December 7, 2006
ISSUING OFFICER'S NAME ADDRESS AND TELEPHONE NUMBER Daniel B. Epstein, Dechert LLP, 1117 California Avenue, Palo Alto, CA 94304 (650) 813-4800	

(See Rule 45, Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, parts C & D on reverse)

¹ If action is pending in district other than district of issuance, state district under case number.

AO-88

AO 88 (Rev. 11/94) Subpoena in a Civil Case

PROOF OF SERVICE

DATE

PLACE

SERVED

SERVED ON (PRINT NAME)

MANNER OF SERVICE

SERVED BY (PRINT NAME)

TITLE

DECLARATION OF SERVER

I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the United States of America that the foregoing information contained in the Proof of Service is true and correct.

Executed on

DATE

SIGNATURE OF SERVER

ADDRESS OF SERVER

Rule 45, Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, Parts C & D:

(c) PROTECTION OF PERSONS SUBJECT TO SUBPOENAS.

(1) A party or an attorney responsible for the issuance and service of a subpoena shall take reasonable steps to avoid imposing undue burden or expense on a person subject to that subpoena. The court on behalf of which the subpoena was issued shall enforce this duty and impose upon the party or attorney in breach of this duty an appropriate sanction which may include, but is not limited to, lost earnings and reasonable attorney's fee.

(2) (A) A person commanded to produce and permit inspection and copying of designated books, papers, documents or tangible things, or inspection of premises need not appear in person at the place of production or inspection unless commanded to appear for deposition, hearing or trial.

(B) Subject to paragraph (d) (2) of this rule, a person commanded to produce and permit inspection and copying may, within 14 days after service of subpoena or before the time specified for compliance if such time is less than 14 days after service, serve upon the party or attorney designated in the subpoena written objection to inspection or copying of any or all of the designated materials or of the premises. If objection is made, the party serving the subpoena shall not be entitled to inspect and copy materials or inspect the premises except pursuant to an order of the court by which the subpoena was issued. If objection has been made, the party serving the subpoena may, upon notice to the person commanded to produce, move at any time for an order to compel the production. Such an order to compel production shall protect any person who is not a party or an officer of a party from significant expense resulting from the inspection and copying commanded.

(3) (A) On timely motion, the court by which a subpoena was issued shall quash or modify the subpoena if it

(i) fails to allow reasonable time for compliance,

(ii) requires a person who is not a party or an officer of a party to travel to a place more than 100 miles from the place where that person resides, is employed or regularly transacts business in person, except that, subject to

the provisions of clause (c) (3) (B) (iii) of this rule, such a person may in order to attend trial be commanded to travel from any such place within the state in which the trial is held, or the demanding party to contest the claim.

(iii) requires disclosure of privileged or other protected matter and no exception or waiver applies, or

(iv) subjects a person to undue burden.

(B) If a subpoena

(i) requires disclosure of a trade secret or other confidential research, development, or commercial information, or

(ii) requires disclosure of an unretained expert's opinion or information not describing specific events or occurrences in dispute and resulting from the expert's study made not at the request of any party, or

(iii) requires a person who is not a party or an officer of a party to incur substantial expense to travel more than 100 miles to attend trial, the court may, to protect a person subject to or affected by the subpoena, quash or modify the subpoena, or if the party in who behalf the subpoena is issued shows a substantial need for the testimony or material that cannot be otherwise met without undue hardship and assures that the person to whom the subpoena is addressed will be reasonably compensated, the court may order appearance or production only upon specified conditions.

(d) DUTIES IN RESPONDING TO SUBPOENA.

(1) A person responding to a subpoena to produce documents shall produce them as they are kept in the usual course of business or shall organize and label them to correspond with the categories in the demand.

(2) When information subject to a subpoena is withheld on a claim that is privileged or subject to protection as trial preparation materials, the claim shall be made expressly and shall be supported by a description of the nature of the documents, communications, or things not produced that is sufficient to enable the demanding party to contest the claim.

ATTACHMENT A

Pursuant to Rules 34 and 45 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, Plaintiff SYNOPSIS, INC. ("SYNOPSIS") requests that Margie Levine ("YOU") produce and permit the inspection and copying of the documents or tangible things described below in YOUR possession, custody, or control.

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Unless otherwise noted, this set of requests requires the production of documents or tangible things that were prepared, created, written, sent, dated or received at any time up to the present.

2. In producing documents or tangible things pursuant to these demands, YOU must produce documents as they are kept in the usual course of business or must organize and label the documents to correspond with the categories in the document requests.

3. If YOU withhold any documents or tangible things under a claim of privilege, please furnish with the response to these demands a privilege and/or redaction log identifying each document or tangible thing for which privilege is claimed, including the following information:

- a. The date, sender, recipient, and subject matter of the documents or tangible thing;
- b. The basis upon which privilege is claimed;
- c. The paragraphs, paragraph, or subparts of the demand to which the document or tangible thing corresponds.

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DEFINITIONS

1. "SYNOPSYS" means plaintiff, Synopsys, Inc.
2. "MAGMA" means defendant, Magma Design Automation, Inc.
3. "ACTION" means the action entitled *Synopsys, Inc. v. Magma Design Automation, Inc.*, Case No. 05-701 GMS, filed by Synopsys, Inc. in the United States District Court for the District of Delaware, as well as any allegations, claims, and counterclaims asserted by any parties therein.
4. "YOU" and "YOUR" refer to Margie Levine;
5. "RESHAPE" means Reshape, Inc. "RESHAPE" includes YOU and any other present or former employees, officers, and directors.
6. "3DFX" means 3Dfx Interactive, Inc.
7. "SGI" means Silicon Graphics, Inc.
8. "MIPS" means MIPS Technologies, Inc.
9. "NINTENDO" means Nintendo Co., Ltd.
10. "INTEL" means Intel Corp.
11. "'093 PATENT" means United States Patent No. 6,854,093. A copy of U.S. Patent No. 6,854,093 is provided as Attachment B.
12. "'116 PATENT" means United States Patent No. 6,857,116. A copy of U.S. Patent No. 6,857,116 is provided as Attachment C.
13. "RESHAPE PATENTS" means the '116 PATENT and the '093 PATENT.
14. "'658 PATENT" means United States Patent No. 5,757,658. A copy of U.S. Patent No. 5,757,658 is provided as Attachment D.

15. "RESHAPE PRODUCT" means any product made, distributed, licensed, leased, sold, marketed, or offered for sale by RESHAPE.

16. "RESHAPE SERVICE" means any service provided, licensed, sold, marketed, or offered for sale by RESHAPE.

17. "RESHAPE TECHNOLOGY" means any technology developed by RESHAPE, including but not limited to RESHAPE'S Hopper software, HopperMill methodology, Silo database, PdPerl programming language, and Application Service Provider (ASP) model.

18. "PTO" means the United States Patent and Trademark Office.

19. "DOCUMENT" includes paper documents, electronic documents, and documents in any other form.

20. "PRIOR ART" is used as that term is generally understood in proceedings before the PTO. For example, "PRIOR ART" includes any documents, products, services, or technology existing before November 15, 2000 that contain ideas similar or close to those in the RESHAPE PATENTS. Furthermore, PRIOR ART includes all information that was subject to a duty of disclosure to the PTO with respect to the applications leading to the RESHAPE PATENTS, and all information that would have been subject to a duty of disclosure to the PTO had that information been known to the named inventors, to RESHAPE, or to RESHAPE's attorneys during the prosecution of the RESHAPE PATENTS. PRIOR ART also refers to the subject matter described in 35 U.S.C. §§ 102 and 103, including but not limited to: (1) publications physical devices, prototypes, uses, sales, and offers for sale and any DOCUMENT or thing evidencing any of the foregoing; and (2) any DOCUMENT or thing that any person has ever suggested may invalidate, anticipate, or make obvious – alone or in combination with other

DOCUMENTS or things or the skill or knowledge of a person of ordinary skill in the art: (a) any claim of the RESHAPE PATENTS, or (b) any claim pending during the prosecution of the RESHAPE PATENTS.

21. "COMMUNICATION" means any transfer of information, whether written, oral or otherwise.

REQUESTS FOR PRODUCTION

REQUEST FOR PRODUCTION NO. 1:

All DOCUMENTS relating to research, design, development, operation, or use of the RESHAPE PRODUCTS, SERVICES, or TECHNOLOGY before November 15, 2000, including but not limited to computer code, manuals, user documentation, memoranda, notebooks, e-mails, and other communications.

REQUEST FOR PRODUCTION NO. 2:

All DOCUMENTS relating to any sale, offer of sale, public disclosure or public use of any RESHAPE PRODUCT, SERVICE, or TECHNOLOGY before November 15, 2000, including but not limited to advertisements, brochures, articles, press releases, pamphlets, price lists, product specifications, product announcements, product descriptions, sales reports, sales forecasts, requests for quotations, quotes, purchase orders, invoices, shipping orders, and receipts.

REQUEST FOR PRODUCTION NO. 3:

All DOCUMENTS and things relating to the design, improvement, or modification of any chip or integrated circuit using RESHAPE TECHNOLOGY, including but not limited to the 3DFX Rage chip, the 3DFX Rampage chip, the MIPS R8000 chip, the Nintendo64 RCP chip, the

INTEL iWarp chip, or the SGI Magic Carpet chip. YOUR production should include the chips themselves to the extent such chips are in YOUR possession, custody, or control.

REQUEST FOR PRODUCTION NO. 4:

All DOCUMENTS relating to agreements, contracts, or communications between RESHAPE and its customers, including but not limited to SGI, MIPS, NINTENDO, INTEL, and 3DFX.

REQUEST FOR PRODUCTION NO. 5:

All DOCUMENTS relating to the founding of RESHAPE, including but not limited to negotiations, agreements, and communications between or among SGI, Paul Rodman, and/or YOU relating to RESHAPE, RESHAPE technology, or SGI technology.

REQUEST FOR PRODUCTION NO. 6:

All DOCUMENTS relating to agreements, contracts, or communications between RESHAPE and MAGMA or between RESHAPE and SYNOPSYS, including DOCUMENTS relating to MAGMA'S negotiations for and/or purchase of the RESHAPE PATENTS and/or any other assets of RESHAPE.

REQUEST FOR PRODUCTION NO. 7:

All DOCUMENTS relating to the RESHAPE PATENTS, including: (a) invention disclosure statements; (b) DOCUMENTS relating to the conception, research, development, design, testing, and operation of any of the inventions claimed in the RESHAPE PATENTS; (c) agreements relating to the RESHAPE PATENTS; and (d) DOCUMENTS relating to the prosecution of the RESHAPE PATENTS, U.S. Patent No. 6,757,874, U.S. Patent No. 6,865,721, or any related patents.

REQUEST FOR PRODUCTION NO. 8:

All DOCUMENTS and things relating to the '658 PATENT, including but not limited to: DOCUMENTS relating to ownership of the '658 PATENT; DOCUMENTS relating to the work described in the '658 PATENT; and PRIOR ART to the inventions claimed in the '658 patent.

REQUEST FOR PRODUCTION NO. 9:

All DOCUMENTS relating to licenses or agreements relating to any RESHAPE PRODUCT, SERVICE, or TECHNOLOGY.

REQUEST FOR PRODUCTION NO. 10:

All DOCUMENTS relating to PRIOR ART to the invention in any claim of the RESHAPE PATENTS or to the invention in any claim pending during the prosecution of the RESHAPE PATENTS, regardless of whether or not such claim was rejected by the PTO examiner.

REQUEST FOR PRODUCTION NO. 11:

All DOCUMENTS and things relating to papers, articles, reports, presentations, publications, or Website content by any inventor named on the RESHAPE PATENTS existing before November 15, 2000, including all DOCUMENTS and things relating to the work described in any such paper, article, report, presentation, publication, or Website content.

REQUEST FOR PRODUCTION NO. 12:

All DOCUMENTS and things relating to the paper authored by Paul Rodman entitled "A Flow-Based, Abutted-Pin, Hierarchical Physical Design of Large Graphics Chip," including all DOCUMENTS and things relating to the work described in the paper.

REQUEST FOR PRODUCTION NO. 13:

DOCUMENTS sufficient to show how YOU and RESHAPE maintain and have maintained records relating to RESHAPE, including the DOCUMENTS described above.

ATTACHMENT B



US006854093B1

(12) **United States Patent**
Dahl et al.

(10) Patent No.: **US 6,854,093 B1**
(45) Date of Patent: **Feb. 8, 2005**

(54) **FACILITATING PRESS OPERATION IN
ABUTTED-PIN HIERARCHICAL PHYSICAL
DESIGN**

(75) Inventors: Peter Dahl, Cupertino, CA (US);
Byron Dickinson, San Jose, CA (US);
Marilyn Levine, Menlo Park, CA (US);
Paul Rodman, Palo Alto, CA (US)

(73) Assignee: Reshape, Inc., Mountain View, CA
(US)

(*) Notice: Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this
patent is extended or adjusted under 35
U.S.C. 154(b) by 379 days

(21) Appl. No.: 10/104,813

(22) Filed: Mar. 22, 2002

Related U.S. Application Data

(63) Continuation of application No. 09/714,722, filed on Nov.
15, 2000.

(51) Int. Cl. G06F 17/50

(52) U.S. Cl. 716/2; 716/3; 716/7; 716/8

(58) Field of Search 716/2, 3, 7, 8

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* cited by examiner

Primary Examiner—Matthew Smith

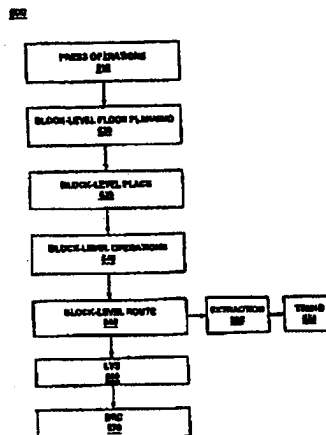
Assistant Examiner—Phallaka Kik

(74) Attorney, Agent, or Firm—Wagner, Murabito & Hao
LLP

ABSTRACT

An abutted-pin hierarchical physical design process is described. The abutted-pin hierarchical physical design provides solutions to the problems of the traditional hierarchical physical design and provides additional advantages and benefits. In particular, the abutted-pin hierarchical physical design does not have channels. Moreover, in the abutted-pin hierarchical physical design, components of the top-level are merged into the block-level so that the top-level cellist is reduced significantly.

40 Claims, 31 Drawing Sheets



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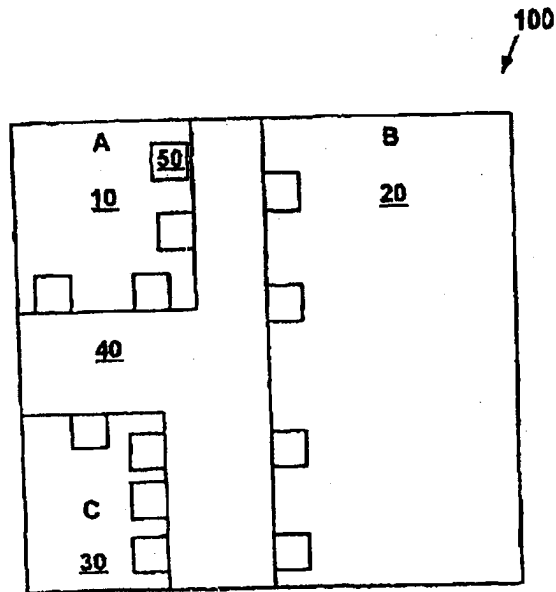


FIGURE 1
(PRIOR ART)

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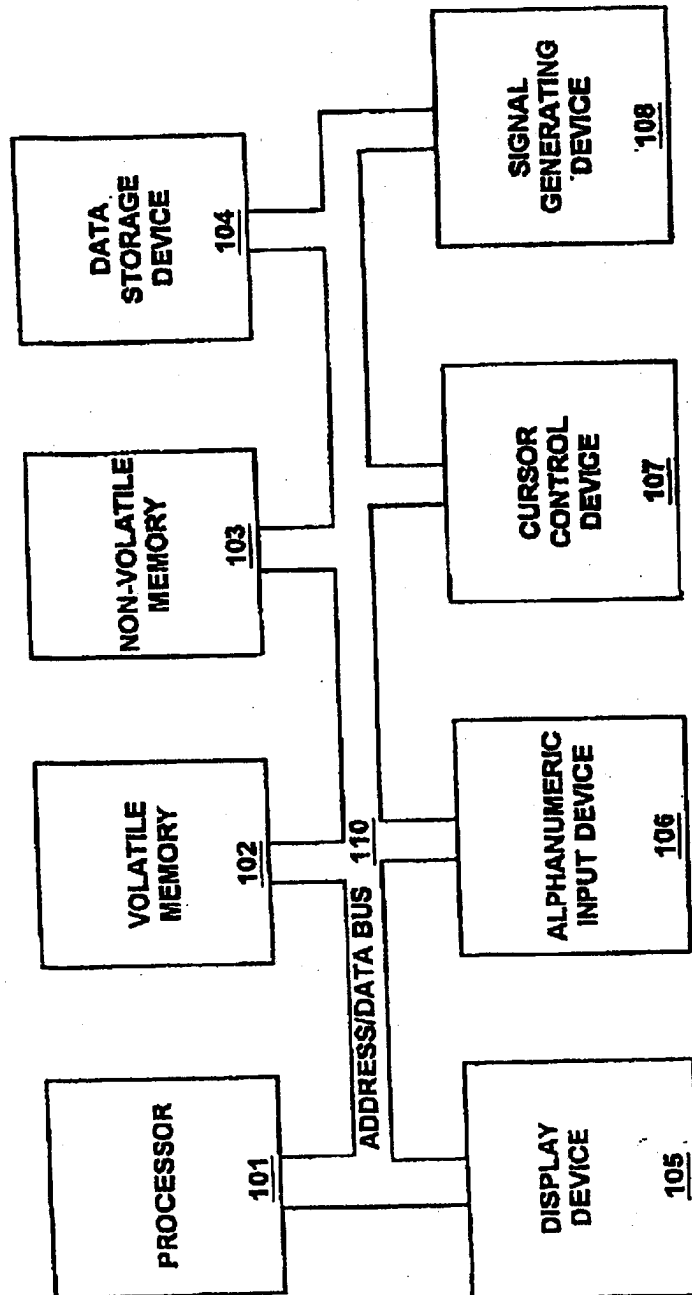


FIGURE 2

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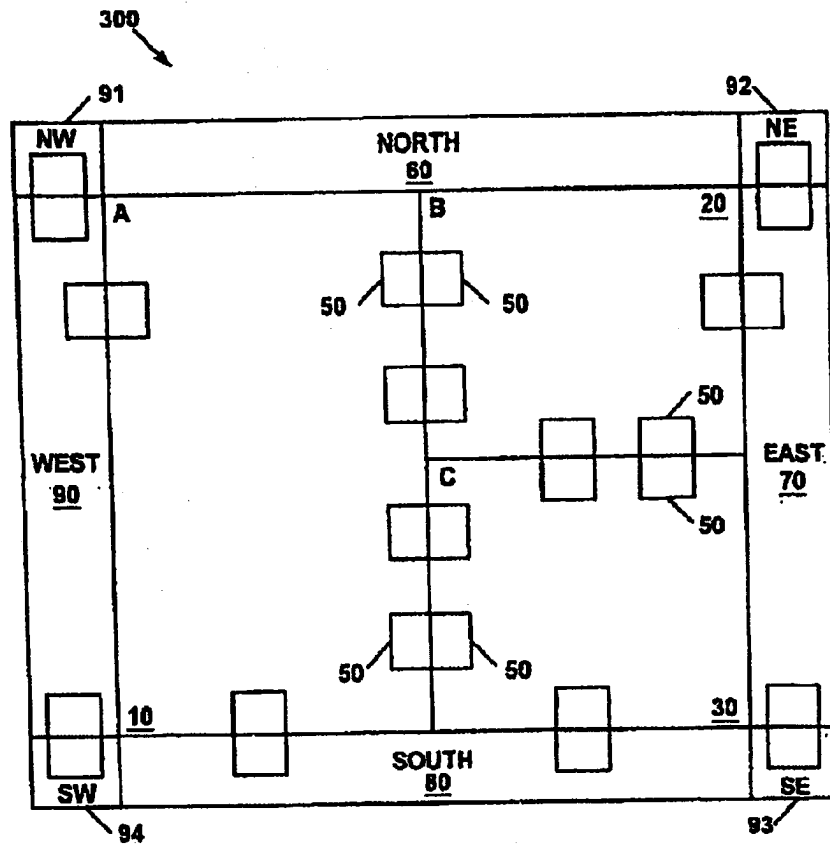


FIGURE 3

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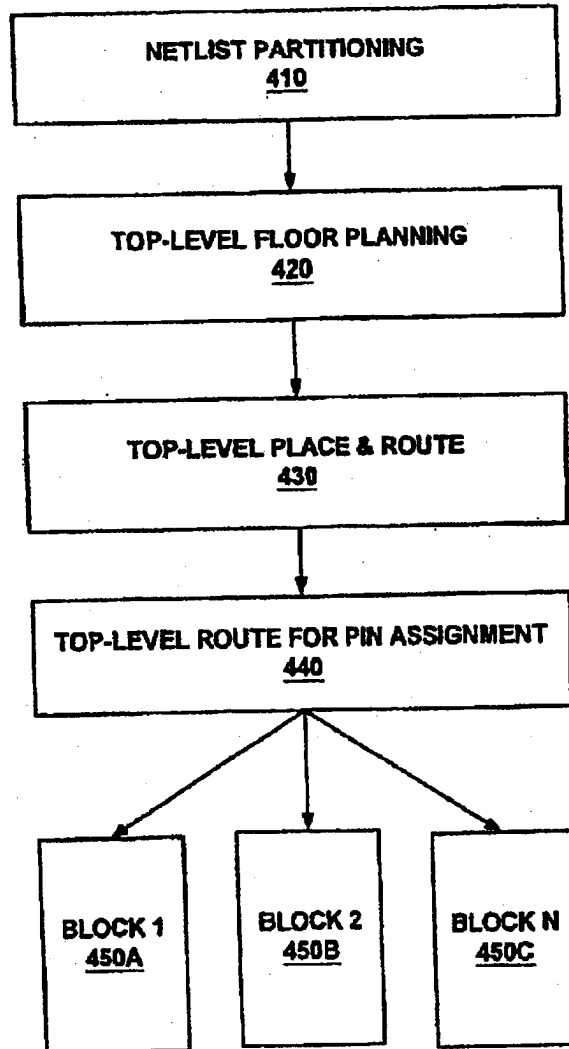


FIGURE 4

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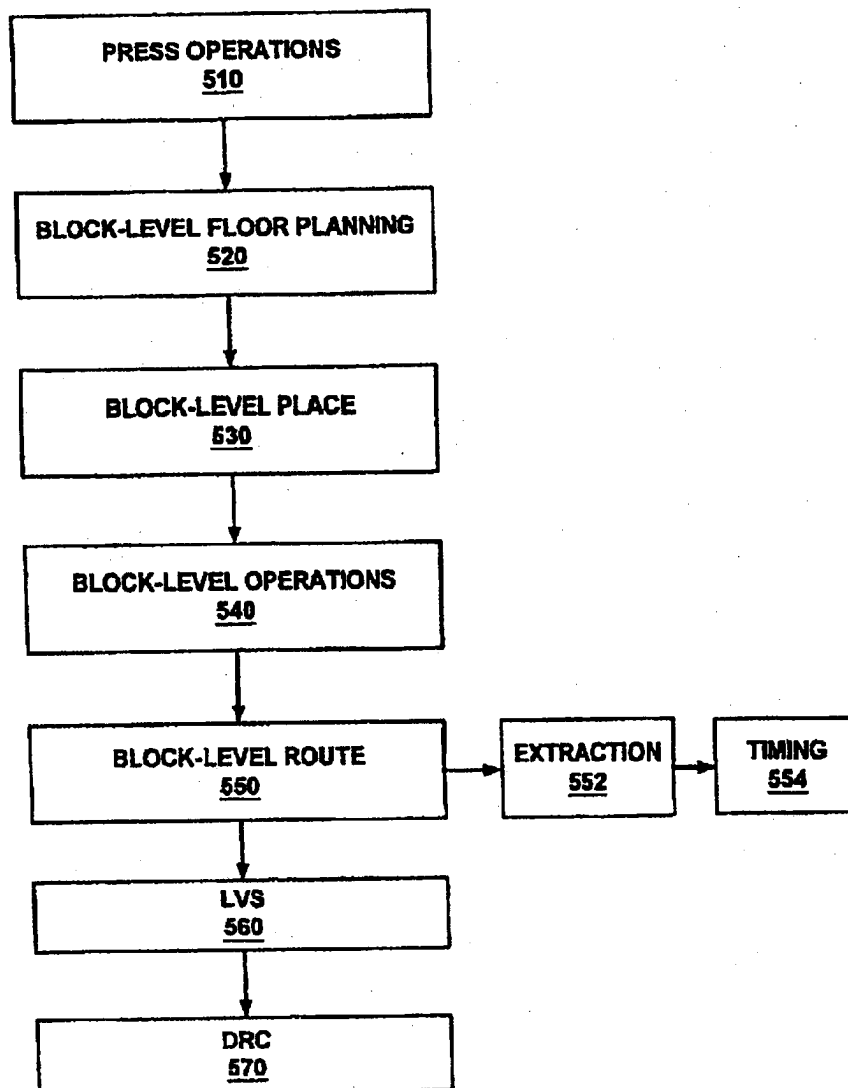


FIGURE 5

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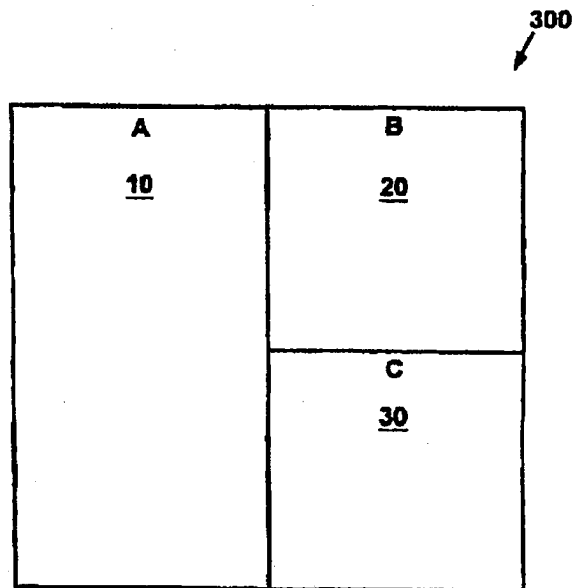


FIGURE 6

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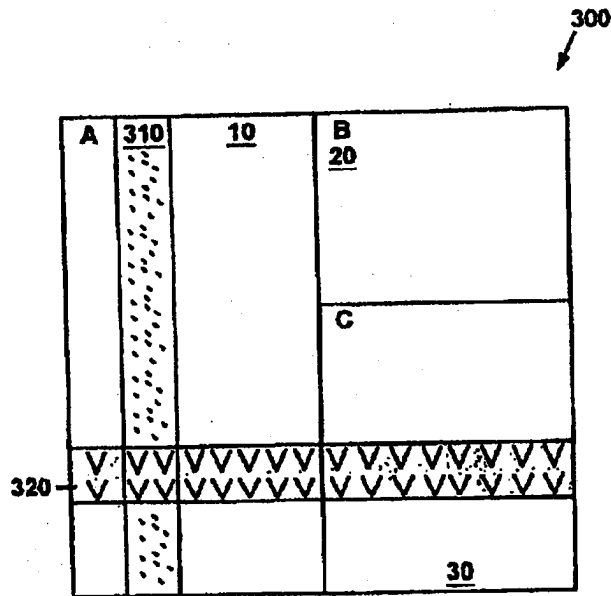


FIGURE 7

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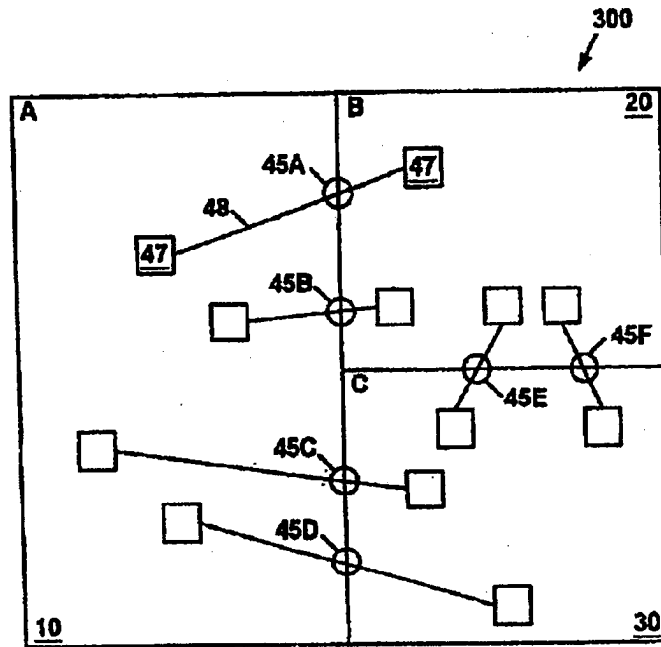


FIGURE 8

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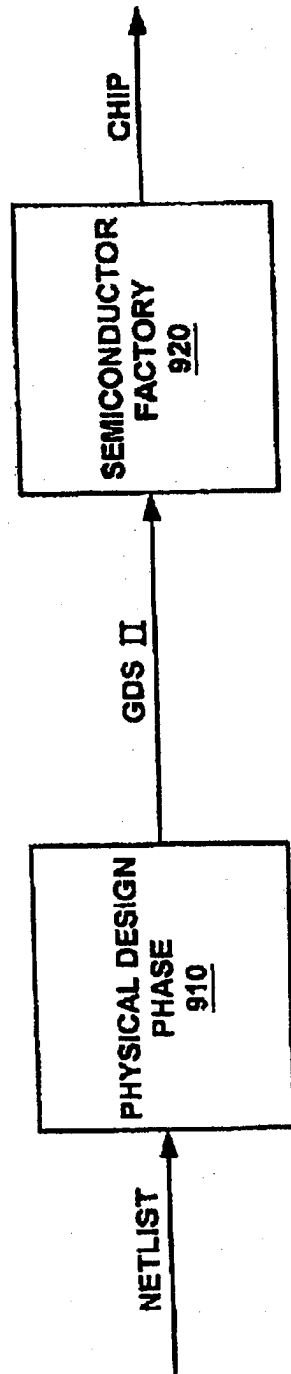


FIGURE 9A
(PRIOR ART)

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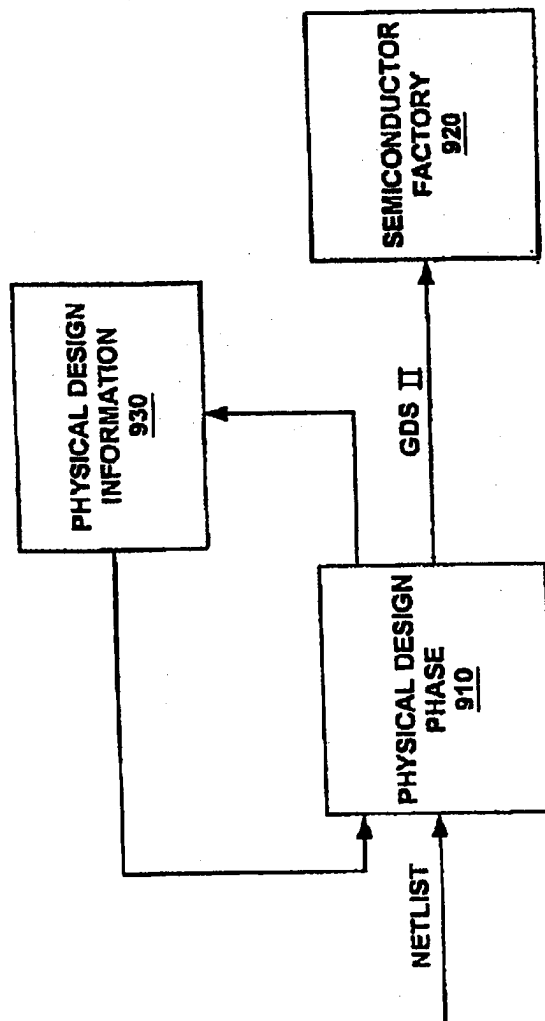


FIGURE 9B

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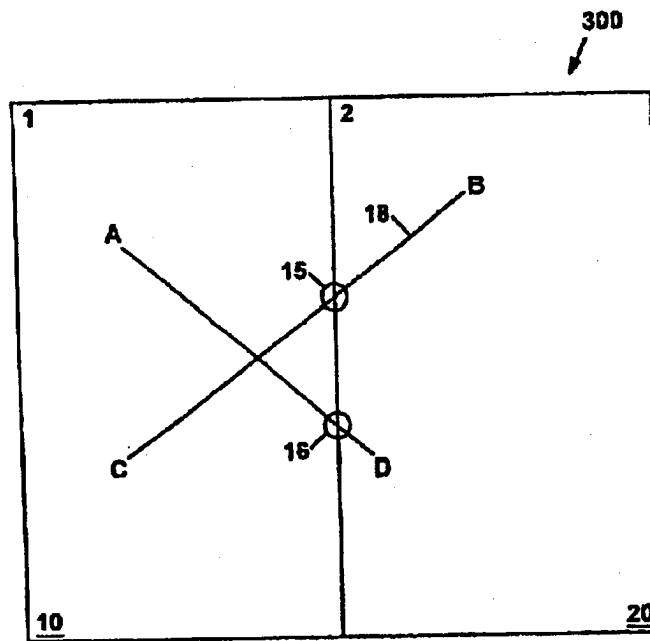


FIGURE 10A

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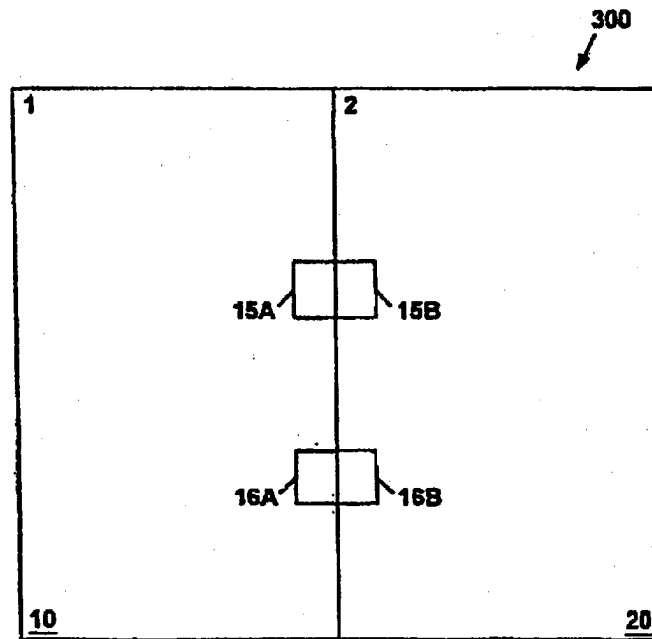


FIGURE 10B

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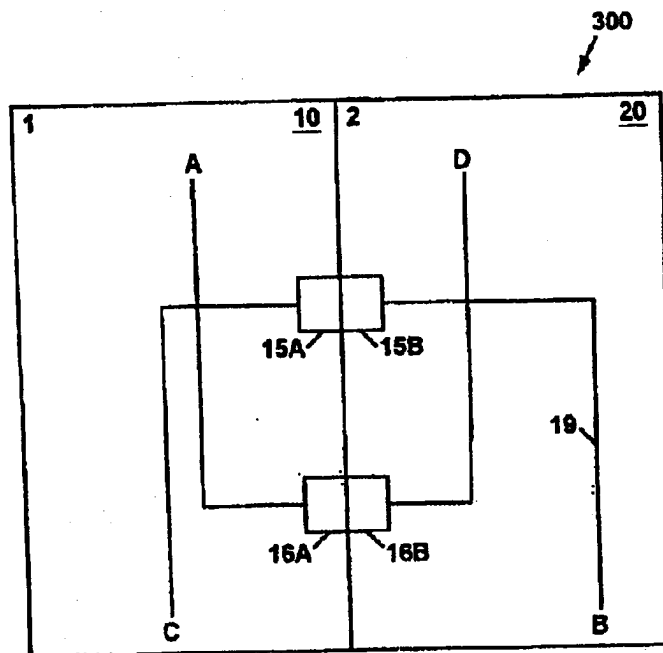


FIGURE 10C

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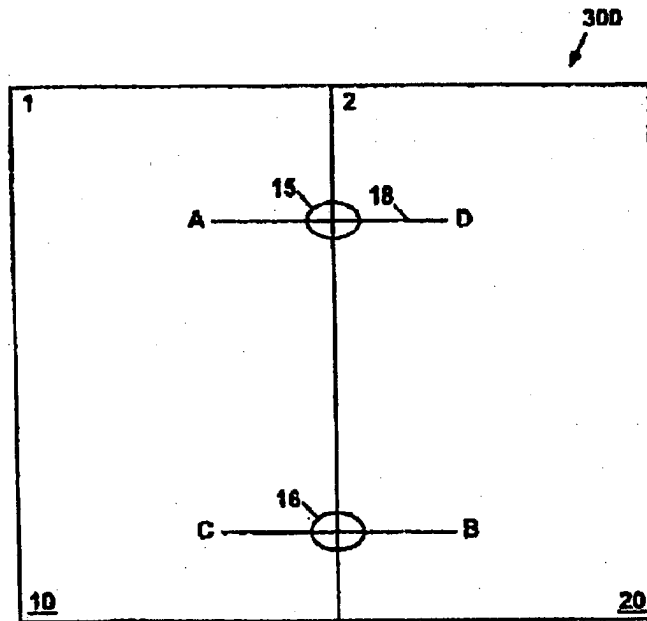


FIGURE 11A

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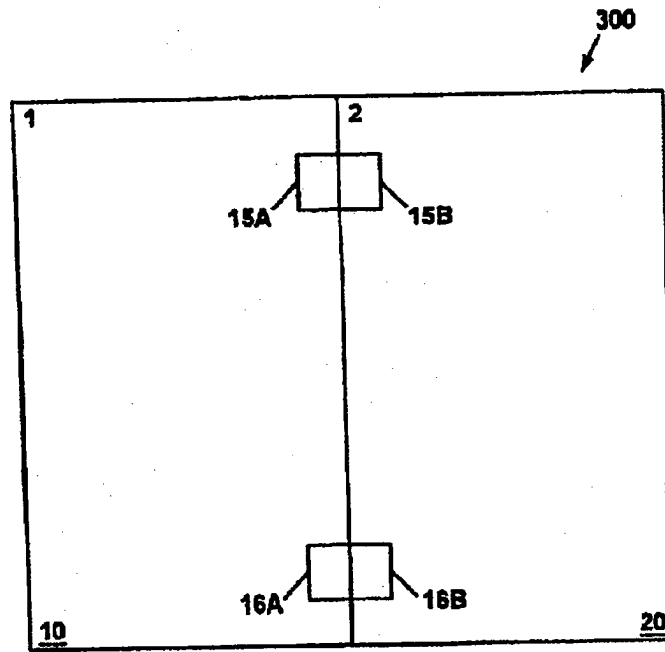


FIGURE 11B

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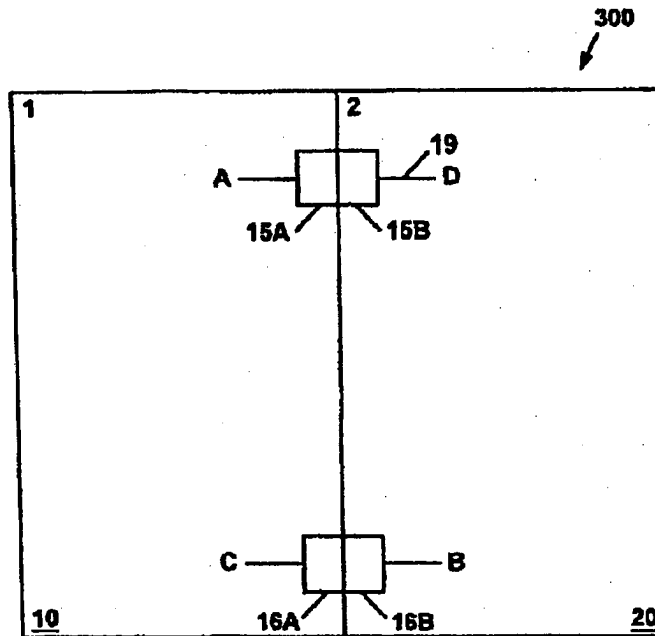


FIGURE 11C

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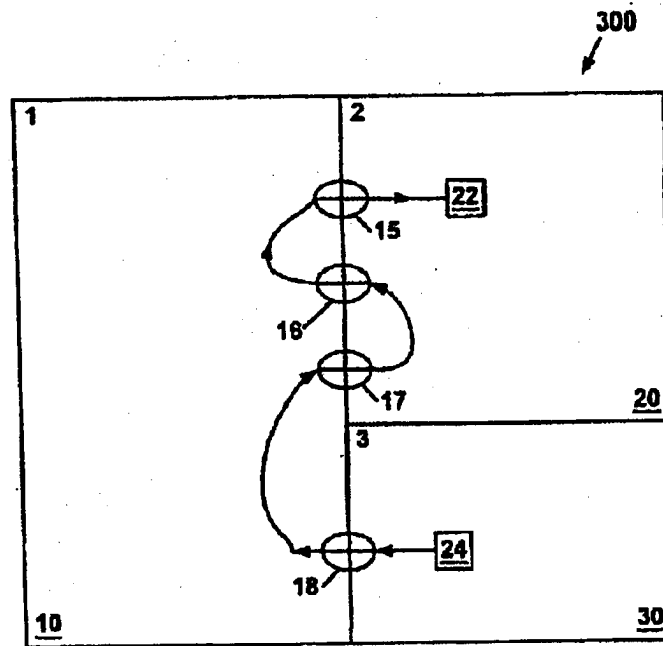


FIGURE 12A

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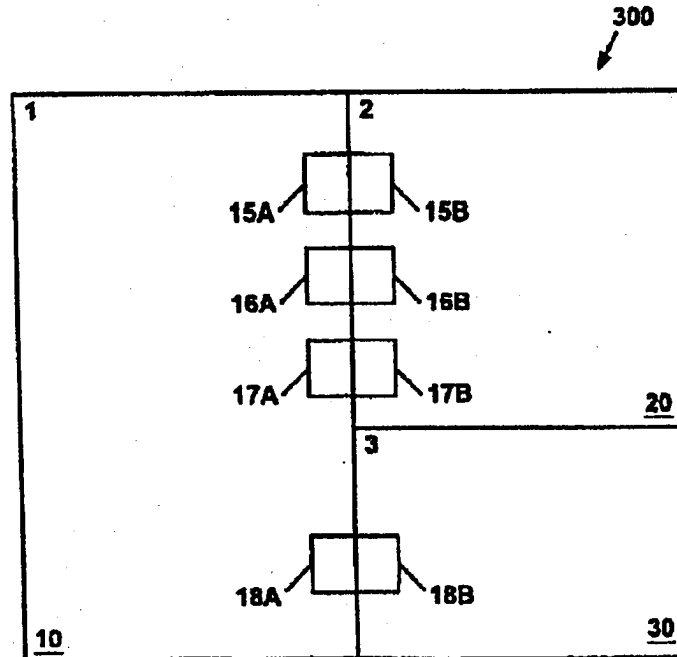


FIGURE 12B

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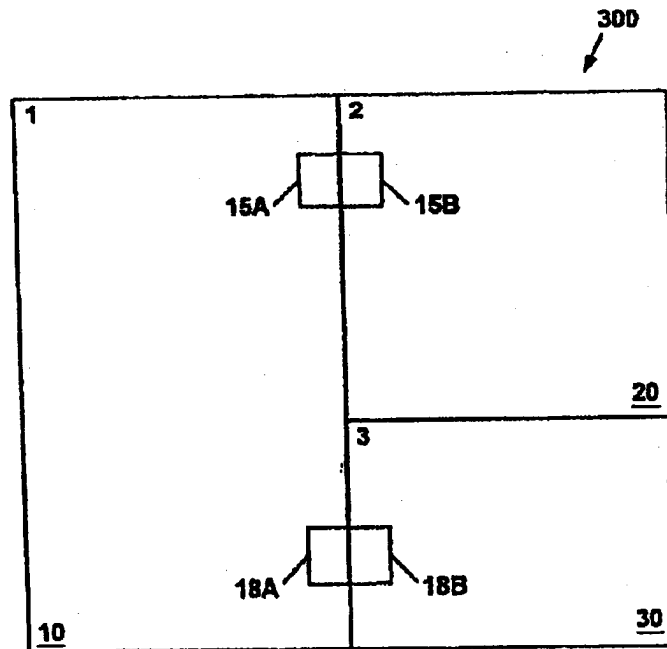


FIGURE 12C

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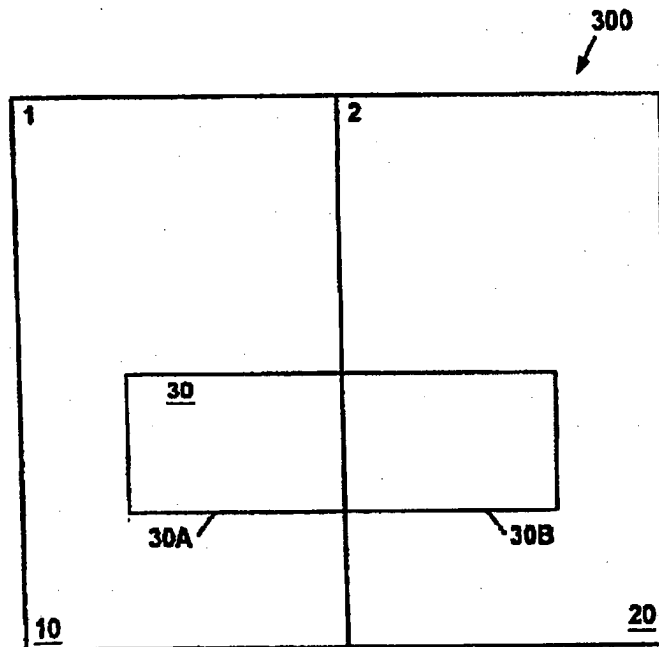


FIGURE 13A

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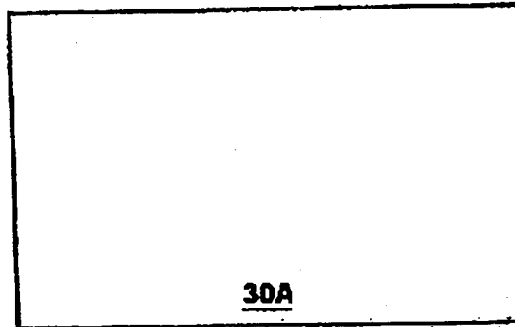


FIGURE 13B

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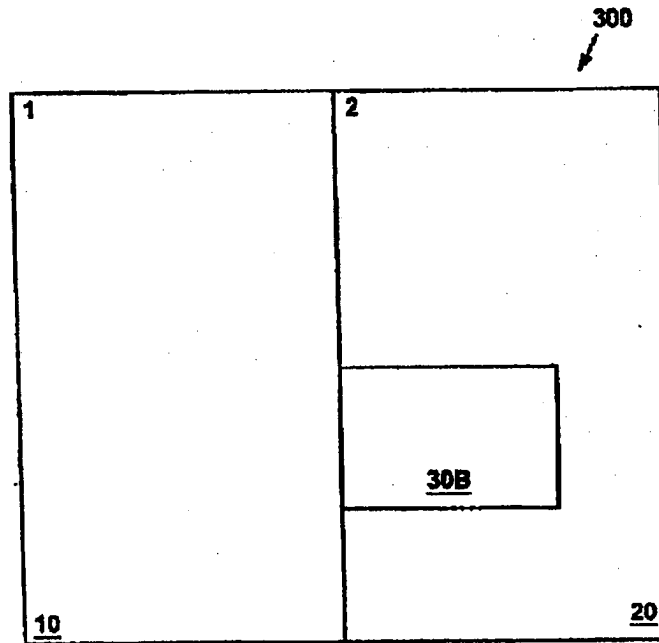


FIGURE 13C

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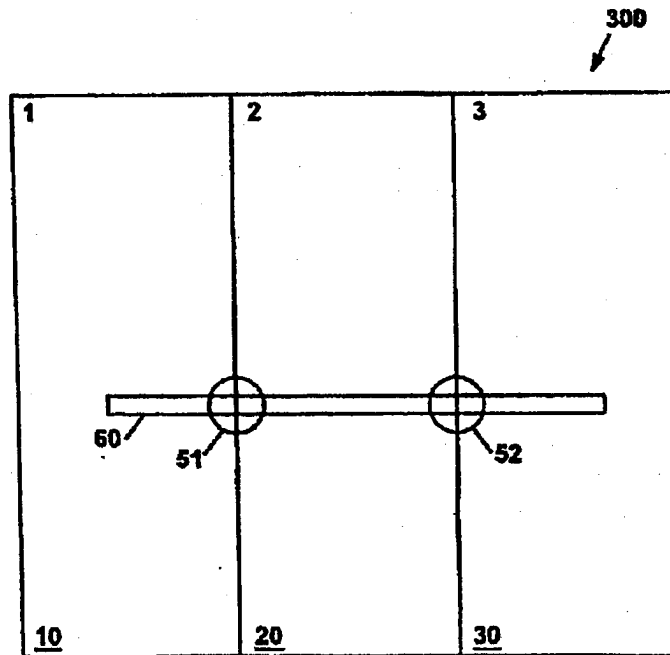


FIGURE 14A

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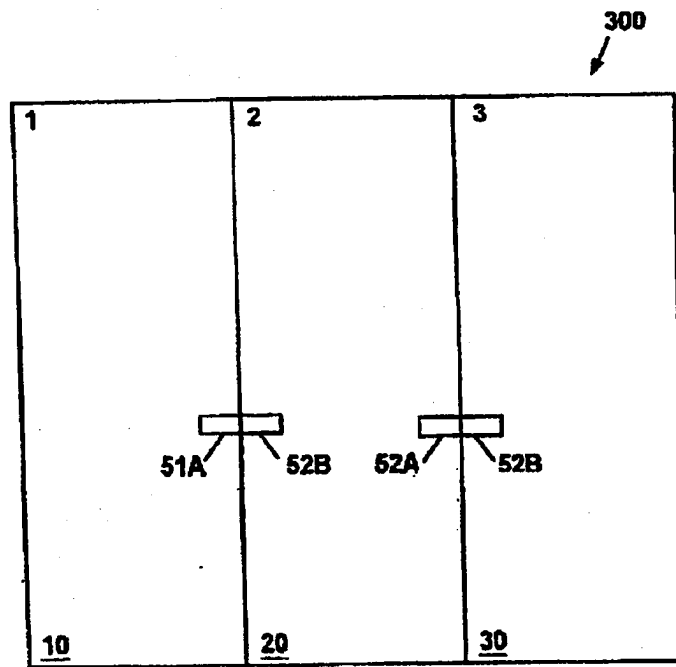


FIGURE 14B

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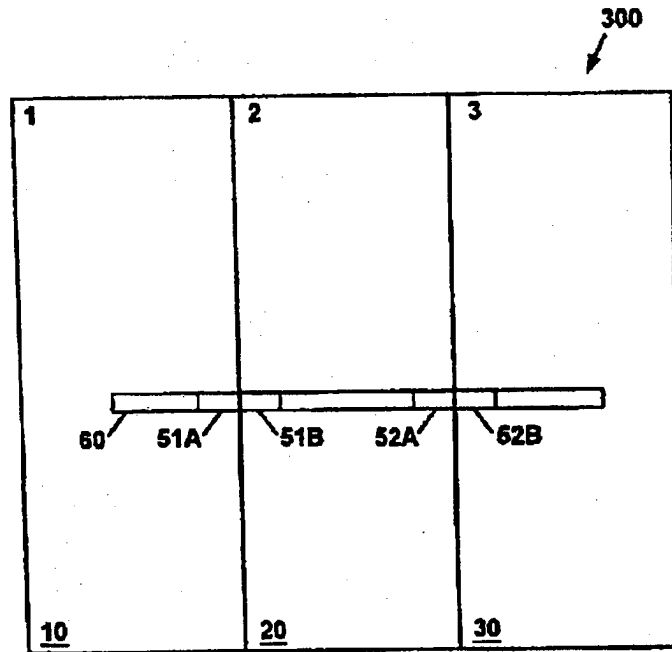


FIGURE 14C

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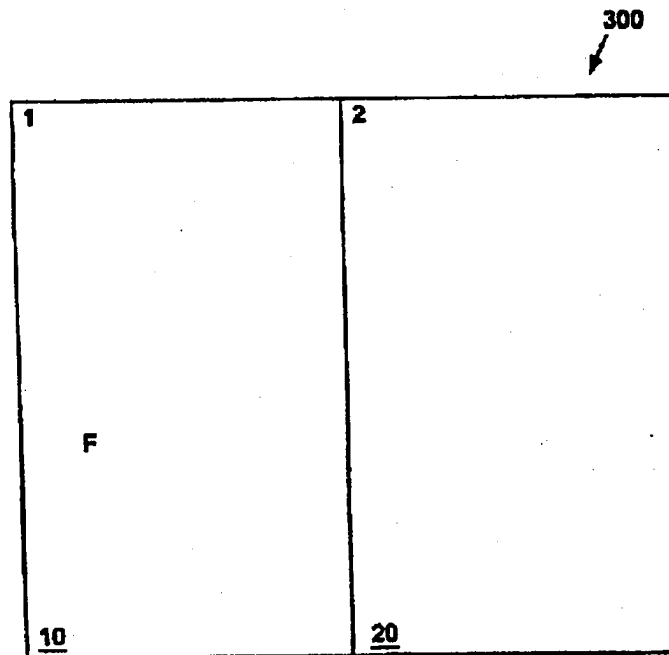


FIGURE 15A

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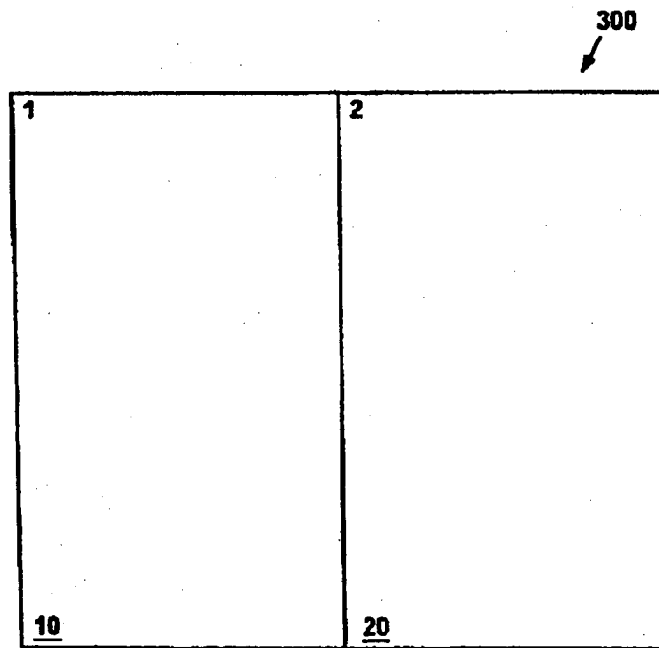


FIGURE 15B

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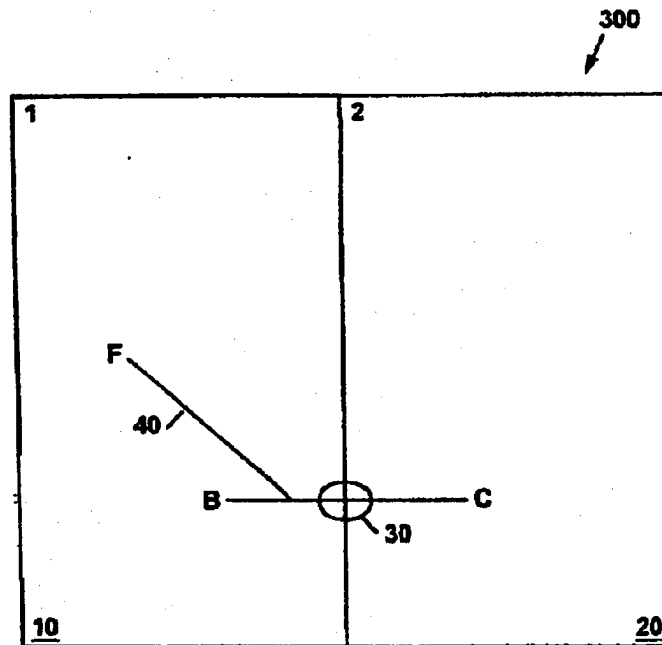


FIGURE 16A

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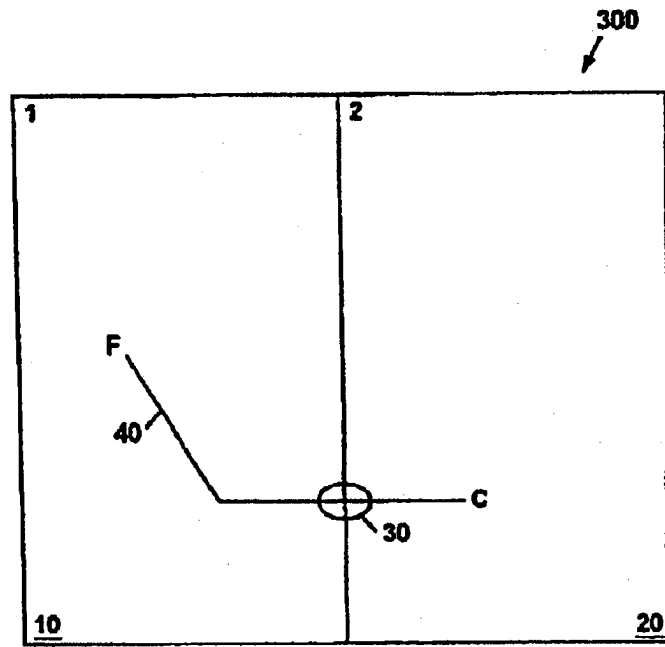


FIGURE 16B

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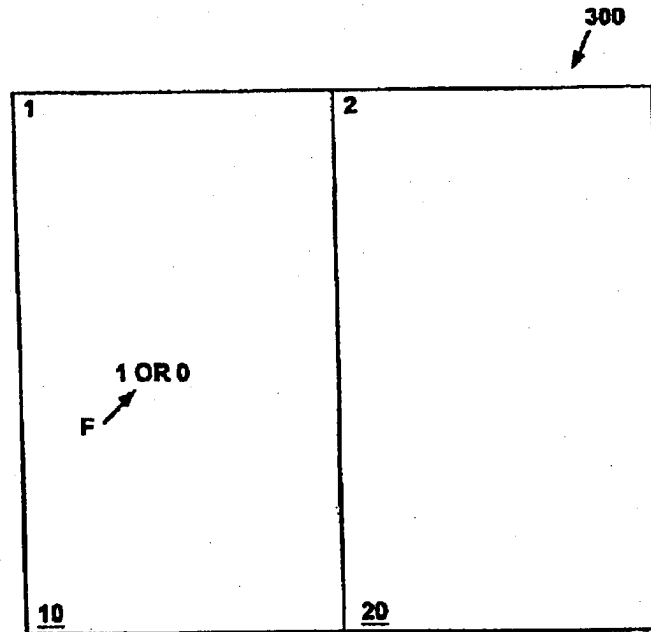


FIGURE 17A

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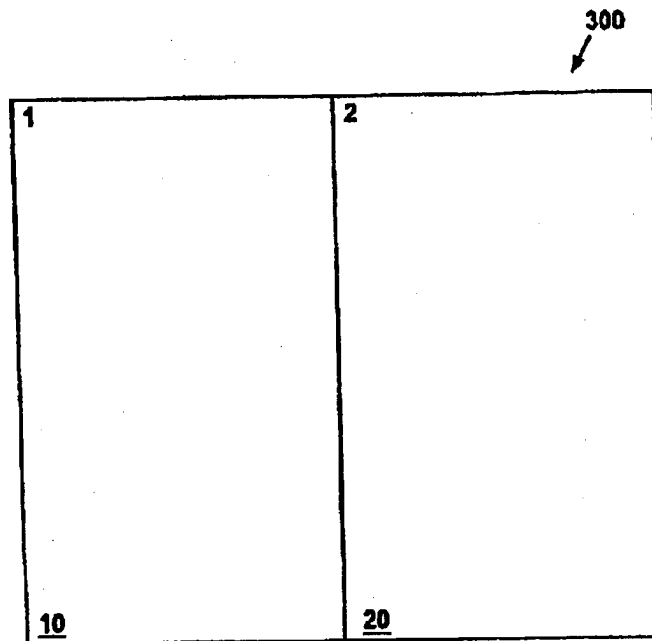


FIGURE 17B

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FACILITATING PRESS OPERATION IN ABUTTED-PIN HIERARCHICAL PHYSICAL DESIGN

This patent application is a continuation of application Ser. No. 09/714,722, filed Nov. 15, 2000, entitled "OPTIMIZATION OF ABUTTED-PIN HIERARCHICAL PHYSICAL DESIGN", by Dahl et al., which is hereby incorporated by reference.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

1. Field of the Invention

The present invention generally relates to the field of integrated circuit design. More particularly, the present invention relates to the field of software tools for hierarchical physical design.

2. Related Art

The tremendous advances in technology have been fueled by improvements in integrated circuit design. In particular, integrated circuits have become smaller and more complex. Integrated circuit design engineers depend on electronic design automation (EDA) software tools to facilitate the design of integrated circuits.

Typically, the integrated circuit design process begins with a specification which describes the functionality of the integrated circuit and may include a variety of constraints. Then, during a logic design phase, the logical implementation of the integrated circuit is determined. Several operations are performed to obtain a logical representation of the integrated circuit. Generally, EDA software tools use register transfer logic (RTL) to represent the integrated circuit. However, additional EDA software tools may be used.

After completing the logic design phase, the integrated circuit undergoes a physical design phase. Typically, the output of the logic design phase is a netlist, which is then used in the physical design phase. Here, EDA software tools layout the integrated circuit to obtain a representation of the physical components in the integrated circuit, whereas the representation indicates the manner in which the integrated circuit will be implemented on a semiconductor chip. A variety of operations are performed on the layout of the integrated circuit.

At the end of the physical design phase, the representation of the semiconductor chip (in which the integrated circuit is implemented) is sent to a semiconductor manufacturing plant.

Typically, in the physical design phase, EDA software tools implement a flat physical design. For example, the components (standard cells, macrocells, etc.) of the integrated circuit are placed during a placement operation and are routed during a routing operation. However, as the integrated circuit becomes more complex, the EDA software tools struggle to perform the placement operation and the routing operation. In particular, the performance of the EDA software tools degrades since the EDA software tools have to manipulate very large files during the placement operation and the routing operation. Moreover, as the complexity of the integrated circuit increases, the time necessary to complete the physical design phase increases significantly.

Traditional hierarchical physical design has emerged as an alternative to the flat physical design. FIG. 1 illustrates the traditional hierarchical physical design 100. Here, the components of the integrated circuit are partitioned into a plurality of blocks 10-30. Each block 10-30 includes a plurality of pins 50, whereas each pin 50 represents a

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location where a signal can enter the block 10-30 or a location where a signal can exit the block 10-30. As illustrated in FIG. 1, the traditional hierarchical physical design 100 includes a channel 40. The channel 40 provides space in order to connect the pins 50 of the blocks 10-30 to one another via metal (not shown) or any other wiring material. The traditional hierarchical physical design 100 enables the placement operation and the routing operation (as well as other operations) for the blocks 10-30 to be performed in parallel with EDA software tools, reducing the time period of the physical design phase. Moreover, the performance of the EDA software tools is improved because the file for each block 10-30 is much smaller than the file for the entire integrated circuit of the flat physical design. More importantly, the EDA software tools are better suited to optimize each block 10-30 than to optimize the entire integrated circuit of the flat physical design. However, the traditional hierarchical physical design 100 generates wasted space in the channel 40 and generates wiring problems in the channel 40, such as congestion and crosstalk. Moreover, the traditional hierarchical physical design 100 places and routes components at a top-level (shown in FIG. 1) and a block-level (within each block 10-30), causing inefficiencies and causing problems with EDA software tools which are configured to operate with flat physical designs.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

An abutted-pin hierarchical physical design process is described. The abutted-pin hierarchical physical design provides solutions to the problems of the traditional hierarchical physical design and provides additional advantages and benefits. In particular, the abutted-pin hierarchical physical design does not have channels. Moreover, in the abutted-pin hierarchical physical design, components of the top-level are merged into the block-level so that the top-level netlist is reduced significantly.

In the integrated circuit design flow according to an embodiment of the present invention, the physical design phase receives the netlist from the logic design phase. In addition, the physical design phase receives physical design information, whereas the physical design information can be any information about a prior integrated circuit that has undergone the physical design phase. In an embodiment, the physical design information is stored in a database.

In an embodiment of the present invention, the integrated circuit design flow of the present invention is utilized to optimize pin assignment. In an embodiment of the present invention, excess pins formed along a boundary between two blocks are removed.

In an embodiment of the present invention, a software tool that performs a "press" operation preserves the properties associated with a segment of a top-level shape despite the shape operation (e.g., AND) being performed with the block and the top-level shape to obtain the segment.

If the top-level object has the press property, the top-level object retains its location when the top-level object is "pressed" into a block. If the top-level object does not have the press property, the top-level object generally does not retain its location when the top-level object is "pressed" into the block.

If in the top-level netlist, the instantiation of a block includes a port that is unused, (thus, not needed for the top-level routing for pin assignment), a software tool removes the port from the top-level netlist, but the block-level netlist of the block remains unchanged.

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Some software tools are not able to represent the relationship that more than one port is coupled to a pin. Hence, a software tool removes one of the ports from the netlist based on some criteria, such as whether a port is an input port or an output port.

If in the top-level netlist, the instantiation of the block includes a port that is tied to either the power line (1) or the ground line (0) rather than to a port of another block, a software tool removes the port from the top-level netlist to avoid routing the port at the top-level. Moreover, the software tool ties the port to either the power line (1) or the ground line (0) in the block-level netlist of the block.

In an embodiment, a software tool performs an unwinding operation which adds to the block-level netlist—of bonding pad blocks—the ports (which were removed earlier by the software tool) that couple to the top-level inputs and to the top-level outputs. Thus, the netlist modified by the physical design phase (e.g., repeater and buffers are added to the netlist) can be compared with the netlist originally received from the logic design phase. In particular, formal verification, layout versus schematic (LVS) verification, and design rules check (DRC) verification can be performed by software tools.

In an embodiment, each block-level netlist is partitioned into a first netlist and a second netlist. The second netlist and its associated extraction file of each block and the top-level netlist and its associated extraction file are utilized by software tools to perform the timing analysis. This timing analysis can be performed significantly faster than the case where the block-level netlist is not partitioned into the first netlist and the second netlist. In an embodiment, the timing graph resulting from the timing analysis can be analyzed to extract timing constraints (relating to the delay that can be generated by a block) for each block. Hence, if a block is optimized to meet its extracted timing constraints, the block is more likely to meet its timing parameter when the block interacts with the other blocks in the integrated circuit.

These and other advantages of the present invention will no doubt become apparent to those of ordinary skill in the art after having read the following detailed description of the preferred embodiments which are illustrated in the drawing figures.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The accompanying drawings, which are incorporated in and form a part of this specification, illustrate embodiments of the invention and, together with the description, serve to explain the principles of the present invention.

FIG. 1 illustrates the traditional hierarchical physical design 100.

FIG. 2 illustrates an exemplary computer system 200 on which embodiments of the present invention may be practiced.

FIG. 3 illustrates an integrated circuit 300 generated with software tools according to an embodiment of the abutted-pin hierarchical physical design process of the present invention.

FIG. 4 illustrates the abutted-pin hierarchical physical design process 400 according to an embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 5 illustrates the abutted-pin hierarchical physical design process 500 as performed at the block-level in a particular block (450A-450C of FIG. 4) after step 440 of FIG. 4.

FIG. 6 illustrates the layout of the blocks 10-30 is established.

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FIG. 7 illustrates a clock wire 320 and a power wire 310 of the top-level.

FIG. 8 illustrates a top-level route for obtaining the pin assignments for each block 10-30.

FIG. 9A illustrates the integrated circuit design flow of the prior art.

FIG. 9B illustrates the integrated circuit design flow according to an embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 10A illustrates an integrated circuit 300 based on the abutted-pin hierarchical physical design process of the present invention and using the integrated circuit design flow of the prior art (FIG. 9A), showing the top-level routing for pin assignment.

FIG. 10B illustrates the integrated circuit 300 of FIG. 10A at the block-level.

FIG. 10C illustrates the integrated circuit 300 of FIG. 10B at the block-level.

FIG. 11A illustrates an integrated circuit 300 based on the abutted-pin hierarchical physical design process of the present invention and using the integrated circuit design flow of the present invention (FIG. 9B), showing the top-level routing for pin assignment.

FIG. 11B illustrates the integrated circuit 300 of FIG. 11A at the block-level.

FIG. 11C illustrates the integrated circuit 300 of FIG. 11B at the block-level.

FIG. 12A illustrates an integrated circuit 300 based on the abutted-pin hierarchical physical design process of the present invention, showing the top-level routing for pin assignment.

FIG. 12B illustrates the integrated circuit 300 of FIG. 12A at the block-level.

FIG. 12C illustrates the integrated circuit 300 of FIG. 12B, showing the removal of excess pins.

FIG. 13A illustrates an integrated circuit 300 based on the abutted-pin hierarchical physical design process of the present invention, showing the top-level routing for a top-level object 30 (e.g., routing metal).

FIG. 13B illustrates the segment 30A of FIG. 13A.

FIG. 13C illustrates the integrated circuit 300 of FIG. 13A in the top-level, showing that the segment 30A has been removed from the top-level netlist and merged into the block-level netlist of block 10.

FIG. 14A illustrates an integrated circuit 300 based on the abutted-pin hierarchical physical design process of the present invention, showing the top-level routing for a top-level object 60 (e.g., routing metal).

FIG. 14B illustrates the integrated circuit 300 at the block-level.

FIG. 14C illustrates the integrated circuit 300 at the block-level.

FIG. 15A illustrates an integrated circuit 300 based on the abutted-pin hierarchical physical design process of the present invention, showing the top-level routing for pin assignment.

FIG. 15B illustrates that the port F of block 10 has been removed from the top-level netlist.

FIG. 16A illustrates an integrated circuit 300 based on the abutted-pin hierarchical physical design process of the present invention, showing the top-level routing for pin assignment.

FIG. 16B illustrates that the port B of block 10 has been removed from the netlist for the top-level routing for pin assignment.

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FIG. 17A illustrates an integrated circuit 300 based on the abutted-pin hierarchical physical design process of the present invention, showing the top-level routing for pin assignment

FIG. 17B illustrates that the port F of block 10 has been removed from the top-level cellist.

The drawings referred to in this description should not be understood as being drawn to scale except if specifically noted

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

Reference will now be made in detail to the preferred embodiments of the present invention, examples of which are illustrated in the accompanying drawings. While the invention will be described in conjunction with the preferred embodiments, it will be understood that they are not intended to limit the invention to these embodiments. On the contrary, the invention is intended to cover alternatives, modifications and equivalents, which may be included within the spirit and scope of the invention as defined by the appended claims. Furthermore, in the following detailed description of the present invention, numerous specific details are set forth in order to provide a thorough understanding of the present invention. However, it will be recognized by one of ordinary skill in the art that the present invention may be practiced without these specific details. In other instances, well known methods, procedures, components, and circuits have not been described in detail as not to unnecessarily obscure aspects of the present invention.

Notation and Nomenclature

Some portions of the detailed descriptions which follow are presented in terms of procedures, logic blocks, processing, and other symbolic representations of operations on data bits within a computer memory. These descriptions and representations are the means used by those skilled in the data processing arts to most effectively convey the substance of their work to others skilled in the art. In the present application, a procedure, logic block, process, etc., is conceived to be a self-consistent sequence of steps or instructions leading to a desired result. The steps are those requiring physical manipulations of physical quantities. Usually, though not necessarily, these quantities take the form of electrical or magnetic signals capable of being stored, transferred, combined, compared, and otherwise manipulated in a computer system. It has proved convenient at times, principally for reasons of common usage, to refer to these signals as bits, values, elements, symbols, characters, terms, numbers, or the like.

It should be borne in mind, however, that all of these and similar terms are to be associated with the appropriate physical quantities and are merely convenient labels applied to these quantities. Unless specifically stated otherwise as apparent from the following discussions, it is appreciated that throughout the present invention, a variety of terms are discussed that refer to the actions and processes of an electronic system or a computer system, or other electronic computing device/system. The computer system or similar electronic computing device manipulates and transforms data represented as physical (electronic) quantities within the computer system's registers and memories into other data similarly represented as physical quantities within the computer system memories or registers or other such information storage, transmission, or display devices. The

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present invention is also well suited to the use of other computer systems such as, for example, optical, mechanical, or quantum computers.

Exemplary Computer System Environment

Aspects of the present invention are discussed in terms of steps executed on a computer system. Although a variety of different computer systems can be used with the present invention, an exemplary computer system 200 is shown in FIG. 2.

With reference to FIG. 2, portions of the present invention are comprised of computer-readable and computer-executable instructions which reside, for example, in computer-usable media of an electronic system such as the exemplary computer system. FIG. 2 illustrates an exemplary computer system 200 on which embodiments of the present invention may be practiced. It is appreciated that the computer system 200 of FIG. 2 is exemplary only and that the present invention can operate within a number of different computer systems including general-purpose computer systems and embedded computer systems.

Computer system 200 includes an address/data bus 110 for communicating information, a central processor 101 coupled with bus 110 for processing information and instructions, a volatile memory 102 (e.g., random access memory RAM) coupled with the bus 110 for storing information and instructions for the central processor 101 and a non-volatile memory 103 (e.g., read only memory ROM) coupled with the bus 110 for storing static information and instructions for the processor 101. Exemplary computer system 200 also includes a data storage device 104 ("disk subsystem") such as a magnetic or optical disk and disk drive coupled with the bus 110 for storing information and instructions. Data storage device 104 can include one or more removable magnetic or optical storage media (e.g., diskettes, tapes) which are computer readable memories. Memory units of computer system 200 include volatile memory 102, non-volatile memory 103 and data storage device 104.

Exemplary computer system 200 can further include an optional signal generating device 108 (e.g., a network interface card "NIC") coupled to the bus 110 for interfacing with other computer systems. Also included in exemplary computer system 200 of FIG. 2 is an optional alphanumeric input device 106 including alphanumeric and function keys coupled to the bus 110 for communicating information and command selections to the central processor 101. Exemplary computer system 200 also includes an optional cursor control or directing device 107 coupled to the bus 110 for communicating user input information and command selections to the central processor 101. An optional display device 105 can also be coupled to the bus 110 for displaying information to the computer user. Display device 105 may be a liquid crystal device, other flat panel display, cathode ray tube, or other display device suitable for creating graphic images and alphanumeric characters recognizable to the user. Cursor control device 107 allows the user to dynamically signal the two-dimensional movement of a visible symbol (cursor) on a display screen of display device 105. Many implementations of cursor control device 107 are known in the art including a trackball, mouse, touch pad, joystick or special keys on alphanumeric input device 106 capable of signaling movement of a given direction or manner of displacement. Alternatively, it will be appreciated that a cursor can be directed and/or activated via input from alphanumeric input device 106 using special keys and key sequence commands.

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Abutted-Pin Hierarchical Physical Design

FIG. 3 illustrates an integrated circuit 300 generated with software tools according to the abutted-pin hierarchical physical design process of the present invention. The abutted-pin hierarchical physical design provides solutions to the problems of the traditional hierarchical physical design (see FIG. 1) and provides additional advantages and benefits. In particular, the abutted-pin hierarchical physical design does not have channels. Moreover, in the abutted-pin hierarchical physical design, components of the top-level are merged into the block-level so that the top-level netlist is reduced to instantiations of each block 10-30 and 60-94.

As illustrated in FIG. 3, the abutted-pin hierarchical physical design 300 includes a plurality of blocks 10-30 and 60-94. The netlist of the integrated circuit 300 is partitioned into the plurality of blocks 10-30 and 60-94 such that each block 10-30 and 60-94 has a block level netlist. Blocks 10-30 have the major or core components of the integrated circuit 300. Blocks 60-94 have the bonding pads and other support circuitry of the integrated circuit 300. The blocks 10-30 and 60-94 can be rectangular in shape and can be rectilinear in shape. It should be understood that the integrated circuit 300 can have any number of blocks.

Each block 10-30 and 60-94 has one or more pins 50, whereas each pin 50 represents a location where a signal can enter the block 10-30 and 60-94 or a location where a signal can exit the block 10-30 and 60-94. The edge or boundary of each block 10-30 and 60-94 rests against the edge or boundary of another block 10-30 and 60-94, such that the pin 50 of one block abuts the pin 50 of another block.

Moreover, the top-level components or objects (e.g., timing components, clock distribution wiring, power distribution wiring, repeaters, buffers, etc.) are not visible because they have been merged into the blocks 10-30 and 60-94 by a "press" operation performed by a software tool. First, the top-level objects (e.g., timing components, clock distribution wiring, power distribution wiring, repeaters, buffers, etc.) are placed and routed at the top-level (the top-level is shown in FIG. 3). In the "press" operation, the top-level objects (e.g., timing components, clock distribution wiring, power distribution wiring, repeaters, buffers, etc.) that are within the boundary of a block 10-30 and 60-94 are removed from the top-level netlist and merged into the block-level netlist of that block 10-30 and 60-94. Hence, the abutted-pin hierarchical physical design 300 can be optimized by separately optimizing the individual blocks 10-30 and 60-94. Thus, the software tools can generate (e.g., perform placement, routing, timing, verification, etc.) and optimize the individual blocks 10-30 and 60-94 in parallel. Moreover, a bug within an individual block 10-30 and 60-94 can be corrected by returning that individual block to the logic design phase, while the other blocks continue to undergo the physical design phase.

FIG. 4 illustrates the abutted pin hierarchical physical design process 400 according to an embodiment of the present invention. At 410, a software tool receives the netlist of the integrated circuit from the logic design phase, as described above. The netlist is partitioned into a plurality of blocks, each block having a block-level netlist. In an embodiment, the partitioning of the netlist focuses on reducing the number of ports or terminals of a block that need to couple to the ports or terminals of other blocks.

At 420, a software tool performs top-level floor planning. Here, the layout of each block is determined. At the end of the top-level floor planning, the top-level for an integrated circuit 300 (as shown in FIG. 6) is generated. As illustrated

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in FIG. 6, the layout of the blocks 10-30 is established. In FIG. 6, the bonding pads 60-94 (of FIG. 3) have been omitted.

At 430, software tools perform top-level placement and routing for the top-level objects (e.g., timing components, clock distribution wiring, power distribution wiring, repeaters, buffers, etc.). FIG. 7 illustrates a clock wire 320 and a power wire 310 of the top-level. The clock wire 320 is routed over BlockA 10 and BlockC 30. The power wire 310 is routed over BlockA 10. It should be understood that any number of additional top-level objects can be placed and routed at the top-level.

At 440, a software tool performs a top-level route for obtaining the pin assignments for each block 10-30, as illustrated in FIG. 8. Since each block 10-30 has one or more ports or terminals 47 that needs to couple to a port or terminal of another block 10-30, the pins for each block 10-30 have to be defined. Initially, the ports 47 of each block 10-30 are placed in a general random location within each block at the top-level since the actual location of the port 47 is not known until a placement operation is performed at the block-level. As illustrated in FIG. 8, the location 45A-45F where a routing wire 48 crosses a boundary between two blocks is defined as a pin for each of the blocks 10-30, facilitating creation of pins that are abutted. In an embodiment, a software tool creates each pin to have a width that is equivalent to the width of the routing wire 48 at the boundary between the two blocks. The pins 50 are illustrated in FIG. 3.

At 450A-450C, the abutted-pin hierarchical physical design process 400 enables software tools to generate and to optimize each block 10-30 in parallel at the block-level.

FIG. 5 illustrates the abutted-pin hierarchical physical design process 500 as performed at the block-level in a particular block (450A-450C of FIG. 4) after step 440 of FIG. 4.

At 510, a software tool performs press operations. The top-level objects illustrated in FIG. 7 (e.g., a clock wire 320 and a power wire 310) and which are located within the boundary of a particular block, are pressed into the particular block. In particular, the top-level objects that are within the boundary of a particular block are removed from the top-level netlist and merged into the block-level netlist of that particular block. Moreover, the pins for the particular block are generated based on the location where the routing wire crosses the boundary between two blocks, as illustrated in FIG. 8 and FIG. 3.

At 520, a software tool performs block-level floor planning for the particular block. At 530, a software tool performs a block-level placement operation for the particular block. At 540, software tools perform a variety of block-level operations to optimize the particular block. Additionally, at 550, a block-level route is performed for the particular block by a software tool. At 552 and 554, software tools perform a block-level extraction operation for determining capacitance and resistance at the nodes and perform block-level timing analysis operations for the particular block.

At 560 and 570, a variety of software tools perform a number of verification operations such as formal verification, layout versus schematic (LVS) verification, and design rules check (DRC) verification.

FIG. 9A illustrates the integrated circuit design flow of the prior art. As illustrated in FIG. 9A, the physical design phase 910 receives the netlist from the logic design phase (not shown). The physical design phase 910 generates the physi-

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cal design for the integrated circuit and outputs a GDS II file. The GDS II file is received by the semiconductor factory 920. The integrated circuit is fabricated by the semiconductor factory 920 on a semiconductor chip.

FIG. 9B illustrates the integrated circuit design flow according to an embodiment of the present invention. As illustrated in FIG. 9B, the physical design phase 910 receives the netlist from the logic design phase (not shown). In addition, the physical design phase 910 receives physical design information 930, whereas the physical design information 930 can be any information about a prior integrated circuit that has undergone the physical design phase 910. In an embodiment, the physical design information 930 is stored in a database. For example, the physical design information 930 can be pin assignments of the prior integrated circuit, optimal clock distribution tree of the prior integrated circuit, parasitic extraction data of the prior integrated circuit, locations of obstructions such as a RAM of the prior integrated circuit, identification of congested blocks of the prior integrated circuit, metal resources for the blocks of the prior integrated circuit, or any other information which can facilitate optimizing the current integrated circuit. Thus, the software tools of the physical design phase 910 can customize the current integrated circuit to avoid the problems of the prior integrated circuit and to realize the benefits of the prior integrated circuit.

In the physical design phase 910, decisions made at the top-level with respect to the top-level objects, significantly influence the creation of problems at the block-level and the optimization operations at the block-level. By using physical design information 930 (concerning the block-level of the prior integrated circuit) at the top-level of the current integrated circuit, the decisions made at the top-level with respect to the top-level objects of the current integrated circuit will be able to reduce the problems present in the prior integrated circuit and will be able to generate solutions to overcome the problems present in the prior integrated circuit, improving the optimization of the abutted-pin hierarchical physical design process of the present invention. Thus, if the physical design information 930 has information about several prior integrated circuits, the current integrated circuit is more likely to be optimized.

In addition, the physical design phase 910 generates the physical design for the integrated circuit and outputs a GDS II file. Moreover, the physical design phase 910 stores physical design information 930 of the current integrated circuit to be used in the physical design phase 910 of a future integrated circuit. The GDS II file is received by the semiconductor factory 920. The integrated circuit is fabricated by the semiconductor factory 920 on a semiconductor chip.

FIG. 10A illustrates an integrated circuit 300 based on the abutted-pin hierarchical physical design process of the present invention and using the integrated circuit design flow of the prior art (FIG. 9A), showing the top-level routing for pin assignment. The port C of block1 10 is routed to port B of block2 20. The port A of block1 10 is routed to port D of block2 20. This top-level routing has been performed after ports A-D where placed in a generally random location within each block 10-20 at the top-level since the actual locations of the ports A-D are not known until a placement operation is performed at the block-level. Here, the software tools at the top-level do not have access to the physical design information of a prior integrated circuit. The locations 15 and 16 are where the routing metal 18 crosses the boundary between two blocks 10 and 20.

FIG. 10B illustrates the integrated circuit 300 of FIG. 10A. At the block-level, the pins 15A and 16A were formed

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for block1 10. At the block-level, the pins 15B and 16B were formed for block2 20, whereas pin 15A abuts pin 15B and pin 16A abuts pin 16B. The pins 15A and 15B were formed at location 15 of FIG. 10A. The pins 16A and 16B were formed at location 16 of FIG. 10A.

FIG. 10C illustrates the integrated circuit 300 of FIG. 10B at the block-level. As illustrated in FIG. 10C, the block-level placement operation for block1 10 placed the ports A and C at locations that are different from the locations used to generate the pin assignments in FIG. 10A. In addition, the block-level placement operation for block2 20 placed the ports B and D at locations that are different from the locations used to generate the pin assignments in FIG. 10A. Hence, the block-level routing operations for blocks 10 and 20 generated an inefficient amount of routing wire 19 to couple the ports to the pins in each block. In sum, the pin assignment affects the optimization of the routing wire 19.

FIG. 11A illustrates an integrated circuit 300 based on the abutted-pin hierarchical physical design process of the present invention and using the integrated circuit design flow of the present invention (FIG. 9B), showing the top-level routing for pin assignment. The port C of block1 10 is routed to port B of block2 20. The port A of block1 10 is routed to port D of block2 20. This top-level routing has been performed after each port A-D where placed in a particular location within each block 10-20 at the top-level, whereas the particular location was based on using the physical design information associated with the prior integrated circuit (FIGS. 1A-10C). Here, the software tools at the top-level have access to the physical design information of the prior integrated circuit (FIGS. 10A-10C). The locations 15 and 16 are where the routing metal 18 crosses the boundary between two blocks 10 and 20.

FIG. 11B illustrates the integrated circuit 300 of FIG. 11A at the block-level. At the block-level, the pins 15A and 16A were formed for block1 10. At the block-level, the pins 15B and 16B were formed for block2 20, whereas pin 15A abuts pin 15B and pin 16A abuts pin 16B. The pins 15A and 15B were formed at location 15 of FIG. 11A. The pins 16A and 16B were formed at location 16 of FIG. 11A. Here, the pins 15A and 15B are associated with ports A and D, unlike FIG. 10B where pins 15A and 15B were associated with ports C and B. Moreover, the pins 16A and 16B of FIG. 11B are associated with ports C and B, unlike FIG. 10B where pins 16A and 16B were associated with ports A and D.

FIG. 11C illustrates the integrated circuit 300 of FIG. 11B at the block-level. As illustrated in FIG. 11C, the block-level placement operation for block1 10 placed the ports A and C at locations that are different from the locations used to generate the pin assignments in FIG. 11A. In addition, the block-level placement operation for block2 20 placed the ports B and D at locations that are different from the locations used to generate the pin assignments in FIG. 11A. However, the difference in the location of the ports between FIG. 11A and FIG. 11C is less than the difference in the location of the ports between FIG. 10A and FIG. 10C. Hence, the block-level routing operations for blocks 10 and 20 generated a more efficient amount of routing wire 19 to couple the ports to the pins in each block, compared to FIG. 10C. In sum, the pin assignments generated with the use of the physical design information of the prior integrated circuit (FIGS. 10A-10C) were more optimal than the pin assignments generated without the use of the physical design information of the prior integrated circuit (FIGS. 10A-10C).

FIG. 12A illustrates an integrated circuit 300 based on the abutted-pin hierarchical physical design process of the

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present invention, showing the top-level routing for pin assignment. In the course of routing source port 24 of block 30 to destination port 22 of block 20, the software tool that performs the top-level routing for pin assignment crosses the boundary between block 10 and block 20 at locations 15, 16, and 17, whereas the locations 15, 16, and 17 will be defined as pins. The software tool is concerned with routing a path between the source port 24 and the destination port 22, but is not concerned about the number of times the path crosses the boundary between the same blocks.

FIG. 12B illustrates the integrated circuit 300 of FIG. 12A at the block-level. The pins 15A-15B, 16A-16B, and 17A-17B are formed between block 10 and block 20. The pins 18A-18B are formed between block 10 and block 30. The presence of pins 16A-16B and 17A-17B causes additional routing metal to be added to block 10 and block 20 so that pins 15A, 16A, and 17A can be coupled within block 10 and so that pins 15B, 16B, and 17B can be coupled within block 20. Hence, one pair of pins (15A-15B or 16A-16B or 17A-17B) is sufficient.

FIG. 12C illustrates the integrated circuit 300 of FIG. 12B, showing the removal of excess pins. As illustrated in FIG. 12C, excess pins 16A-16B and 17A-17B were removed from block 10 and block 20. This removal is based on a plurality of criteria, such as the current flow direction between the source port 24 and the destination port 22, the location of the excess pins relative to the source port 24 and the destination port 22, or any other criteria. Here, the criteria kept pins 15A-15B but deleted pins 16A-16B and 17A-17B.

FIG. 13A illustrates an integrated circuit 300 based on the abutted-pin hierarchical physical design process of the present invention, showing the top-level routing for a top-level object 30 (e.g., routing metal). As described above, a software tool performs a press operation so that the portion of the top-level object 30 which is within the boundary of a particular block 10-20 is moved from the top-level netlist to the block-level netlist of the particular block 10-20. In particular, the segment 30A is pressed into block 10 while the segment 30B is pressed into block 20. In an embodiment, the shape operations of a database are utilized in performing the press operation. In FIG. 13A, an AND operation would be performed with block 10 and the shape 30 to obtain the segment 30A (FIG. 13B). Typically, the routing metal 30 includes a plurality of properties that are stored in a database. These properties identify the routing metal 30 and describe the function of the routing metal 30. However, in the shape operations (e.g., AND) of the prior art, the shape operation returns the segment 30A (FIG. 13B) without its properties. Thus, these properties have to be reconstructed.

In the present invention, the software tool that performs the press operation preserves the properties associated with segment 30A of the routing metal 30 despite the shape operation (e.g., AND) performed with block 10 and the shape 30 to obtain the segment 30A (FIG. 13B).

FIG. 13C illustrates the integrated circuit 300 of FIG. 13A in the top-level, showing that the segment 30A has been removed from the top-level netlist and merged into the block-level netlist of block 10. Moreover, the properties associated with segment 30A at the top-level are transferred to the segment 30A at the block-level.

FIG. 14A illustrates an integrated circuit 300 based on the abutted-pin hierarchical physical design process of the present invention, showing the top-level routing for a top-level object 60 (e.g., routing metal). As illustrated in FIG.

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14A, the top-level object 60 is routed through block 10, block 20, and block 30. The locations 51-52 indicate top-level object 60 crosses a boundary between two blocks. In an embodiment, a press property is added to the properties of the top-level object 60 stored in a database. If the top-level object 60 has the press property, the top-level object 60 retains its location when the top-level object 60 is pressed into block 10, block 20, and block 30, as illustrated in the block-level view of the integrated circuit 300 in FIG. 14C. If the top-level object 60 does not have the press property, the top-level object 60 generally does not retain its location when the top-level object 60 is pressed into block 10, block 20, and block 30, as illustrated in the block-level view of the integrated circuit 300 in FIG. 14B. For example, top-level objects such as power and ground have the press property. As illustrated in FIG. 14B, the pins 51A-51B and 52A-52B are defined. However, the software tool is not constrained to placing the top-level object 60 in the block-level exactly as it was placed at the top-level. Moreover, the top-level object is placed in the block-level of block 10, block 20, and block 30 according to the separate placement and routing requirements of block 10, block 20, and block 30.

FIG. 15A illustrates an integrated circuit 300 based on the abutted-pin hierarchical physical design process of the present invention, showing the top-level routing for pin assignment. As illustrated in FIG. 15A, in the top-level netlist, the instantiation of block 10 includes a port F that is unused, thus, not needed for the top-level routing for pin assignment. Hence, a software tool removes port F from the top-level netlist, but the block-level netlist of block 10 remains unchanged. In an embodiment, the software tool that performs the press operation removes the port F. FIG. 15B illustrates that the port F of block 10 has been removed from the top-level netlist.

FIG. 16A illustrates an integrated circuit 300 based on the abutted-pin hierarchical physical design process of the present invention, showing the top-level routing for pin assignment. As illustrated in FIG. 16A, port F and port B of block 10 are coupled to port C of block 20 with a routing metal 40. However, at location 39 the routing metal 40 crosses the boundary between block 10 and block 20. If a pin is formed within block 10 at location 39, the pin would be coupled to port F and to port B. However, some software tools are not able to represent this relationship (i.e., more than one port coupled to a pin). Hence, a software tool removes one of the ports (port F or port B) from the netlist based on some criteria, such as whether a port is an input port or an output port. FIG. 16B illustrates that the port B of block 10 has been removed from the netlist for the top-level routing for pin assignment.

FIG. 17A illustrates an integrated circuit 300 based on the abutted-pin hierarchical physical design process of the present invention, showing the top-level routing for pin assignment. As illustrated in FIG. 17A, in the top-level netlist, the instantiation of block 10 includes a port F that is tied to either the power line (1) or the ground line (0) rather than to a port of another block. Hence, a software tool removes port F from the top-level netlist to avoid routing the port F at the top-level. Moreover, the software tool ties the port F to either power line (1) or the ground line (0) in the block-level netlist of block 10. FIG. 17B illustrates that the port F of block 10 has been removed from the top-level netlist.

As illustrated in FIG. 3, the integrated circuit 300 based on the abutted-pin hierarchical physical design process of the present invention includes a North bond pad block 60, an

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East bond pad block 70, a South bond pad block 80, and a West bond pad block 90, each having bond pad cells. The top-level netlist of the integrated circuit 300 includes one or more top-level inputs for receiving external signals and one or more top-level outputs for transmitting signals off the chip. The top-level inputs and the top-level outputs are coupled to bond pad cells. Typically, software tools which perform a routing operation are configured to not perform the routing operation if the netlist includes bond pad cells. Since the North bond pad block 60, the East bond pad block 70, the South bond pad block 80, and the West bond pad block 90 have bond pad cells in the block-level netlist, the software tools refuse to perform the routing operation in these blocks, preventing pins to be formed on the boundary between these blocks and the blocks 10-30 (the core blocks).

In the present invention, the bond pad cells are marked as macrocells rather than bond pad cells, allowing pins to be formed on the boundary between these blocks 60, 70, 80, and 90 and the blocks 10-30 (the core blocks).

Typically, the block-level netlist of the North bond pad block 60, the East bond pad block 70, the South bond pad block 80, and the West bond pad block 90 include nets to the top-level inputs and nets to the top-level outputs. Generally, the block-level-netlist of the North bond pad block 60, the East bond pad block 70, the South bond pad block 80, and the West bond pad block 90 include nets to the bond pad cells.

In an embodiment of the present invention, a software tool removes the nets to the top-level inputs and nets to the top-level outputs so that the physical design of the integrated circuit can be accomplished as described above. In an embodiment, the software tool removes in the block-level netlist the ports that couple to the top-level inputs and to the top-level outputs. Moreover, the software tool adds a property to the nets to the bond pad cells to indicate that these nets are suppose to couple to the top-level inputs and to the top-level outputs, facilitating an unwinding operation to reestablish at the block-level netlist the nets to the top-level inputs and nets to the top-level outputs that were removed earlier. The unwinding operation adds to the block-level netlist the ports (which were removed earlier) that couple to the top-level inputs and to the top-level outputs. Thus, the netlist modified by the physical design phase (e.g., repeater and buffers are added to the netlist) can be compared with the netlist originally received from the logic design phase. In particular, formal verification, layout versus schematic (LVS) verification, and design rules check (DRC) verification can be performed by software tools.

A challenge with implementing an integrated circuit based on the abutted-pin hierarchical physical design process of the present invention involves analyzing the timing of signal paths that traverse more than one block. The timing of these global paths is difficult to analyzed compared to analyzing the timing of local paths, whereas local paths are signal paths that do not leave a block. One method of analyzing the timing of these global paths involves partitioning the block-level netlist of each block into a first netlist and a second netlist. The first netlist includes nets which start at a register (or flip-flop) and end at a register (or flip-flop) within the block, whereas each branch of the net also starts at a register (or flip-flop) and ends at a register (or flip-flop) within the block. The second netlist includes nets which are coupled to a pin of the block. Generally, the first netlist is $\frac{1}{2}$ of the initial block-level netlist while the second netlist is $\frac{1}{2}$ of the initial block-level netlist. If the second netlist ratio is greater than $\frac{1}{2}$, this indicates inefficient partitioning of the blocks.

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Once the first netlist and the second netlist are obtain, an extraction operation to obtain parasitic resistance and capacitance is performed on the second netlist of each block. In an embodiment, the partitioning of the block-level netlist and the extraction operation in each block are performed in parallel. Moreover, an extraction operation is performed on the top-level netlist. In an embodiment, a software tool replaces the abutted pins of the top-level netlist with zero ohm resistors.

Some software tools utilized to perform the timing analysis are unable to operate on netlists having nets that are coupled to multiple pins of a block. In an embodiment of the present invention, these netlist are transformed by using "assign statements" to assign different names to the nets that are coupled to multiple pins of a block. Hence, each different named net can be coupled to a separate pin of the block.

In an embodiment, the second netlist and its associated extraction file of each block and the top-level netlist and its associated extraction file are utilized by software tools to perform the timing analysis. This timing analysis can be performed significantly faster than the case where the block-level netlist is not partitioned into the first netlist and the second netlist. In an embodiment, the timing graph resulting from the timing analysis can be analyzed to extract timing constraints (relating to the delay that can be generated by a block) for each block. Hence, if a block is optimized to meet its extracted timing constraints, the block is more likely to meet its timing parameter when the block interacts with the other blocks in the integrated circuit.

The foregoing descriptions of specific embodiments of the present invention have been presented for purposes of illustration and description. They are not intended to be exhaustive or to limit the invention to the precise forms disclosed, and obviously many modifications and variations are possible in light of the above teaching. The embodiments were chosen and described in order to best explain the principles of the invention and its practical application, to thereby enable others skilled in the art to best utilize the invention and various embodiments with various modifications as are suited to the particular use contemplated. It is intended that the scope of the invention be defined by the claims appended hereto and their equivalents.

What is claimed is:

1. A method of pressing a top-level object into one or more blocks of a physical design, comprising:

a) performing a shape operation to identify a portion of said top-level object that is within a boundary of a particular block, wherein said top-level object includes a plurality of properties, and wherein said shape operation preserves said properties associated with said portion of said top-level object; and

b) moving said portion of said top-level object and said properties associated with said portion of said top-level object from a top-level netlist to a block-level netlist of said particular block so that said top-level object changes from a flattened state to a hierarchical state.

2. A method as recited in claim 1 wherein said physical design is an abutted-pin hierarchical physical design.

3. A method as recited in claim 2 wherein said physical design includes a top-level physical design.

4. A method as recited in claim 2 wherein said physical design includes a block-level physical design.

5. A method as recited in claim 1 wherein said top-level object is a timing component.

6. A method as recited in claim 1 wherein said top-level object is a clock distribution wiring.

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7. A method as recited in claim 1 wherein said top-level object is a power distribution wiring.

8. A method as recited in claim 1 wherein said top-level object is a routing metal.

9. A method as recited in claim 1 wherein said shape operation is an AND operation.

10. A method as recited in claim 1 wherein said properties are stored in a database.

11. A computer-readable medium comprising computer-executable instructions stored therein for performing a method of pressing a top-level object into one or more blocks of a physical design, said method comprising:

a) performing a shape operation to identify a portion of said top-level object that is within a boundary of a particular block, wherein said top-level object includes a plurality of properties, and wherein said shape operation preserves said properties associated with said portion of said top-level object; and

b) moving said portion of said top-level object and said properties associated with said portion of said top-level object from a top-level netlist to a block-level netlist of said particular block so that said top-level object changes from a flattened state to a hierarchical state.

12. A computer-readable medium as recited in claim 11 wherein said physical design is an abutted-pin hierarchical physical design.

13. A computer-readable medium as recited in claim 12 wherein said physical design includes a top-level physical design.

14. A computer-readable medium as recited in claim 12 wherein said physical design includes a block-level physical design.

15. A computer-readable medium as recited in claim 11 wherein said top-level object is a timing component.

16. A computer-readable medium as recited in claim 11 wherein said top-level object is a clock distribution wiring.

17. A computer-readable medium as recited in claim 11 wherein said top-level object is a power distribution wiring.

18. A computer-readable medium as recited in claim 11 wherein said top-level object is a routing metal.

19. A computer-readable medium as recited in claim 11 wherein said shape operation is an AND operation.

20. A computer-readable medium as recited in claim 11 wherein said properties are stored in a database.

21. A method of pressing a top-level object into one or more blocks of a physical design, comprising:

a) identifying a portion of said top-level object that is within a boundary of a particular block;

b) moving said portion of said top-level object from a top-level netlist to a block-level netlist of said particular block so that said top-level object changes from a flattened state to a hierarchical state;

c) if said top-level object includes a press property, performing a block-level placement for said particular block such that a block-level physical location of said portion of said top-level object is substantially equivalent to a top-level physical location of said portion of said top-level object; and

d) if said top-level object does not include a press property, performing said block-level placement for said particular block without regard to said top-level physical location of said portion of said top-level object.

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22. A method as recited in claim 21 wherein said physical design is an abutted-pin hierarchical physical design.

23. A method as recited in claim 22 wherein said physical design includes a top-level physical design.

24. A method as recited in claim 22 wherein said physical design includes a block-level physical design.

25. A method as recited in claim 21 wherein said top-level object is a timing component.

26. A method as recited in claim 21 wherein said top-level object is a clock distribution wiring.

27. A method as recited in claim 21 wherein said top-level object is a power distribution wiring.

28. A method as recited in claim 21 wherein said top-level object is a routing metal.

29. A method as recited in claim 21 wherein said top-level object is a ground distribution wiring.

30. A method as recited in claim 21 wherein said press property is stored in a database.

31. A computer-readable medium comprising computer-executable instructions stored therein for performing a method of pressing a top-level object into one or more blocks of a physical design, said method comprising:

a) identifying a portion of said top-level object that is within a boundary of a particular block;

b) moving said portion of said top-level object from a top-level netlist to a block-level netlist of said particular block so that said top-level object changes from a flattened state to a hierarchical state;

c) if said top-level object includes a press property, performing a block-level placement for said particular block such that a block-level physical location of said portion of said top-level object is substantially equivalent to a top-level physical location of said portion of said top-level object; and

d) if said top-level object does not include a press property, performing said block-level placement for said particular block without regard to said top-level physical location of said portion of said top-level object.

32. A computer-readable medium as recited in claim 31 wherein said physical design is an abutted-pin hierarchical physical design.

33. A computer-readable medium as recited in claim 32 wherein said physical design includes a top-level physical design.

34. A computer-readable medium as recited in claim 32 wherein said physical design includes a block-level physical design.

35. A computer-readable medium as recited in claim 31 wherein said top-level object is a timing component.

36. A computer-readable medium as recited in claim 31 wherein said top-level object is a clock distribution wiring.

37. A computer-readable medium as recited in claim 31 wherein said top-level object is a power distribution wiring.

38. A computer-readable medium as recited in claim 31 wherein said top-level object is a routing metal.

39. A computer-readable medium as recited in claim 31 wherein said top-level object is a ground distribution wiring.

40. A computer-readable medium as recited in claim 31 wherein said press property is stored in a database.

* * * * *

ATTACHMENT C



US006857116B1

(12) **United States Patent**
Dahl et al.

(10) Patent No.: **US 6,857,116 B1**
(45) Date of Patent: **Feb. 15, 2005**

(54) **OPTIMIZATION OF ABUTTED-PIN
HIERARCHICAL PHYSICAL DESIGN**

(75) Inventors: Peter Dahl, Cupertino, CA (US);
Byron Dickinson, San Jose, CA (US);
Margie Levine, Menlo Park, CA (US);
Paul Rodman, Palo Alto, CA (US)

(73) Assignee: Reshape, Inc., Mountain View, CA
(US)

(*) Notice: Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this
patent is extended or adjusted under 35
U.S.C. 154(b) by 0 days.

(21) Appl. No.: 09/714,722

(22) Filed: Nov. 15, 2000

(51) Int. Cl.⁷ G06F 17/50

(52) U.S. Cl. 716/12; 716/13; 716/14

(58) Field of Search 716/2, 4, 7, 8,
716/9, 11, 12, 13, 14

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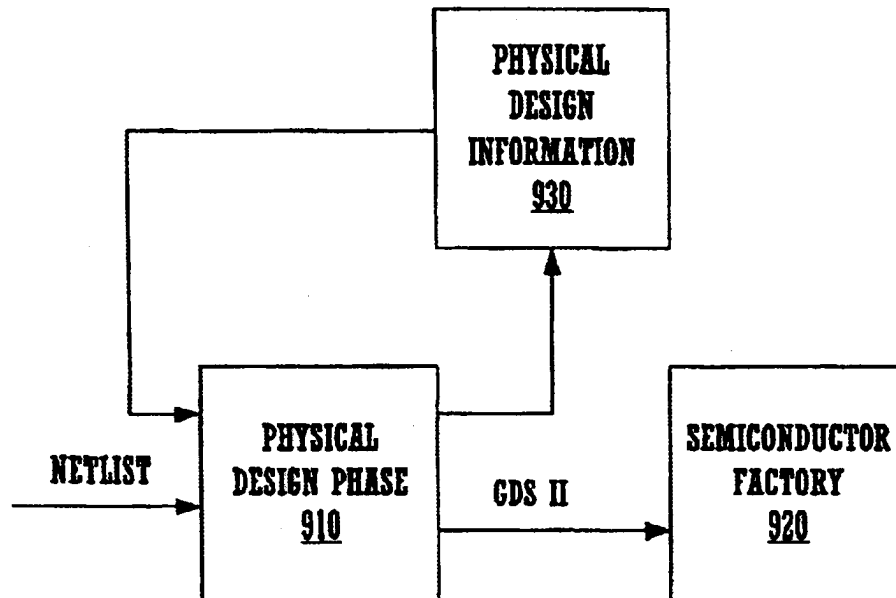
Primary Examiner—Thien F Tran

(74) *Attorney, Agent, or Firm*—Wagner, Murabito, & Hao
LLP

(57) **ABSTRACT**

An abutted-pin hierarchical physical design process is described. The abutted-pin hierarchical physical design provides solutions to the problems of the traditional hierarchical physical design and provides additional advantages and benefits. In particular, the abutted-pin hierarchical physical design does not have channels. Moreover, in the abutted-pin hierarchical physical design, components of the top-level are merged into the block-level so that the top-level netlist is reduced significantly.

52 Claims, 31 Drawing Sheets



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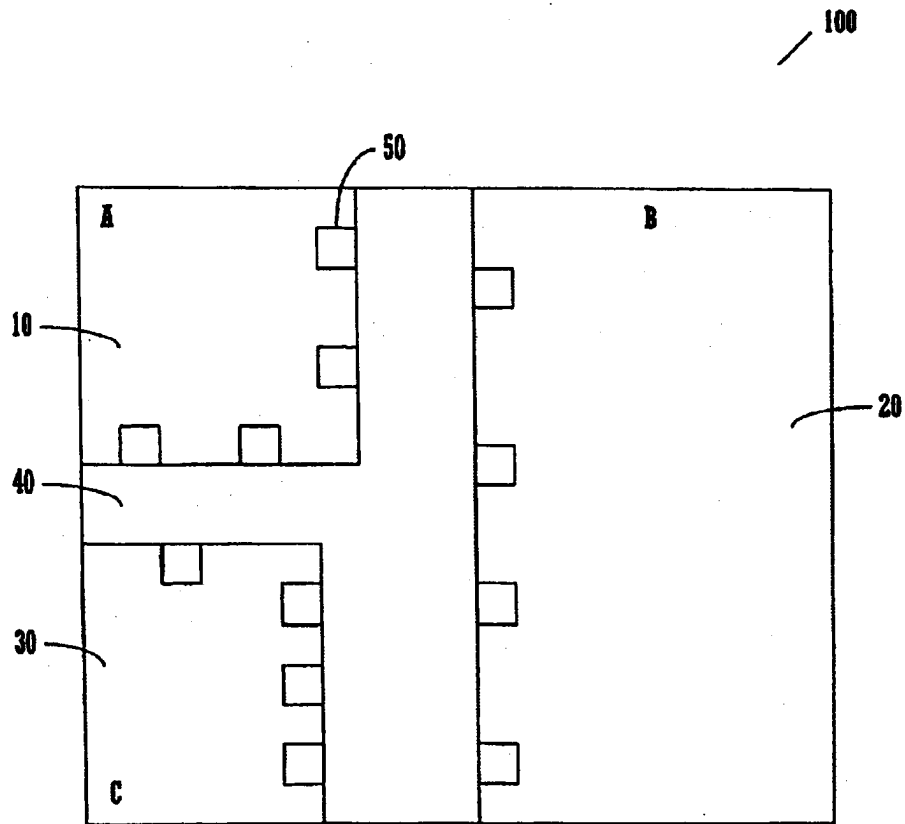


FIGURE 1
(Prior Art)

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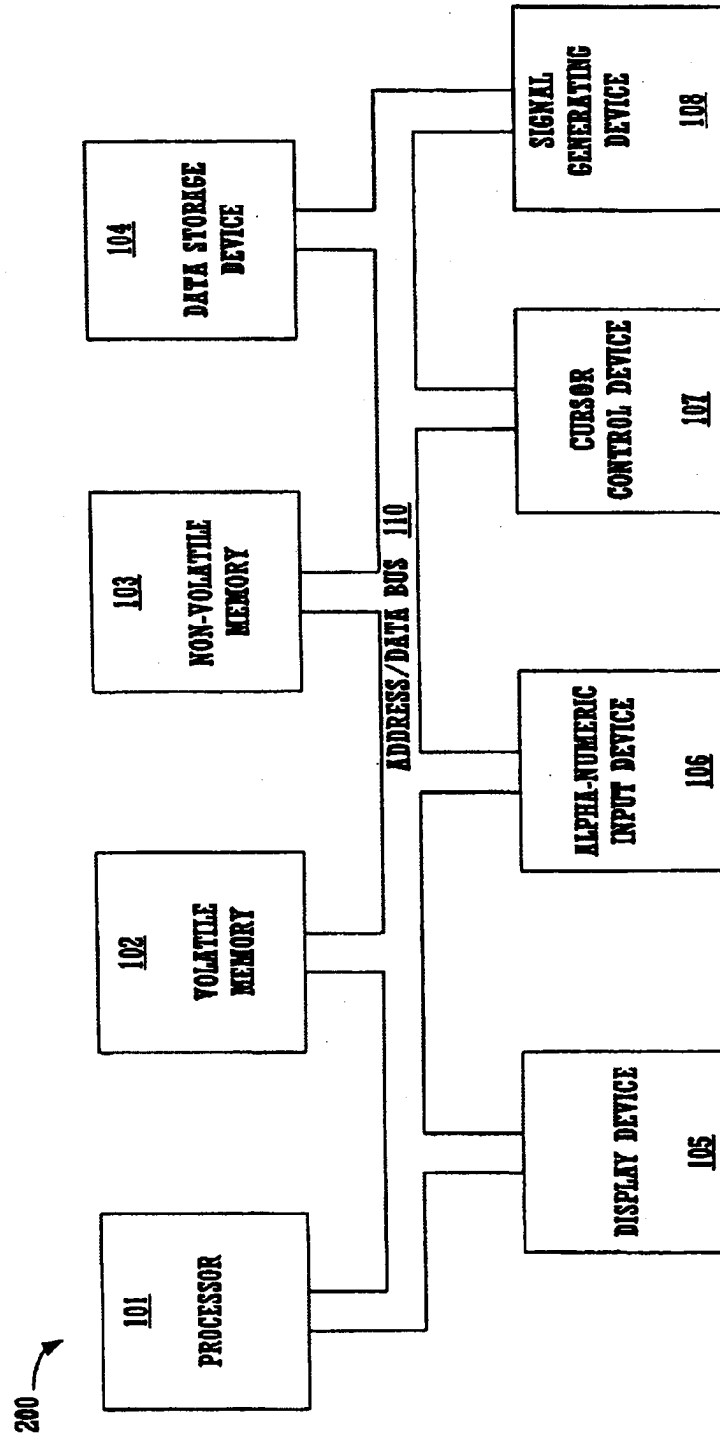


FIGURE 2

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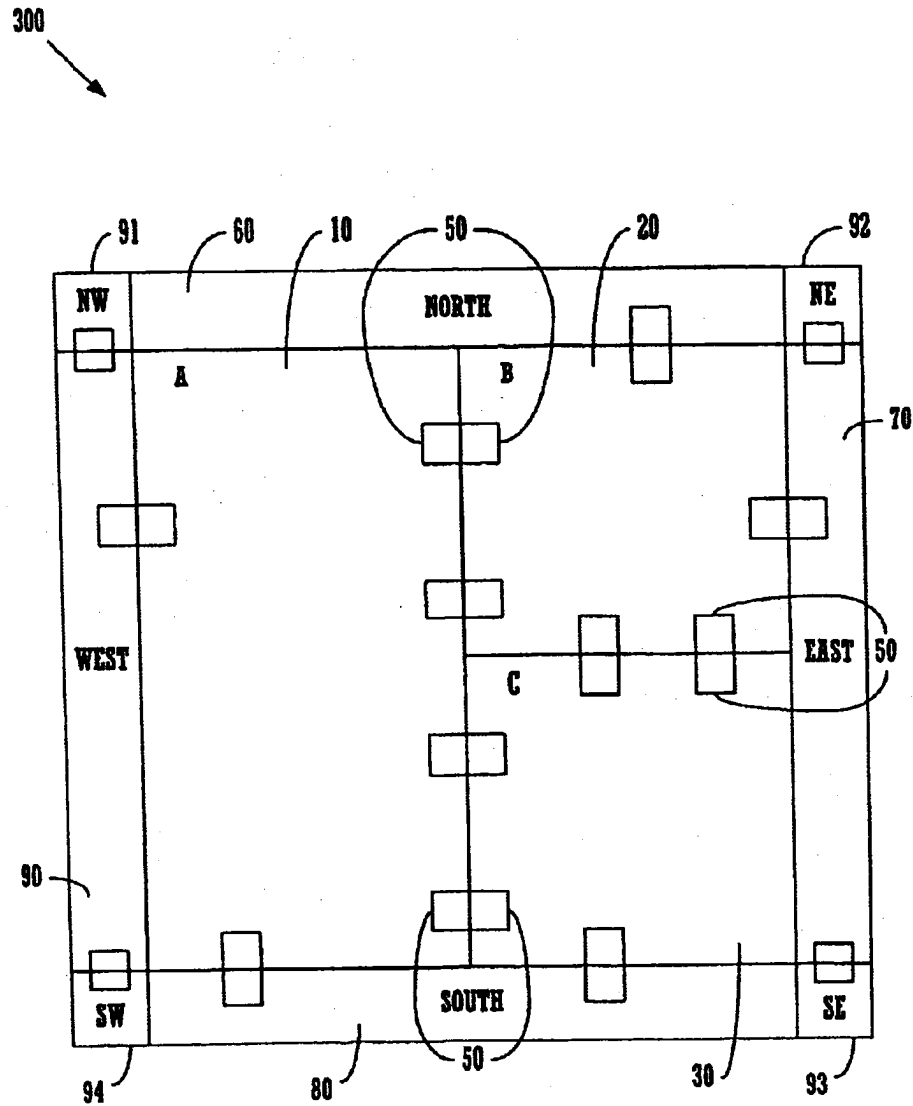


FIGURE 3

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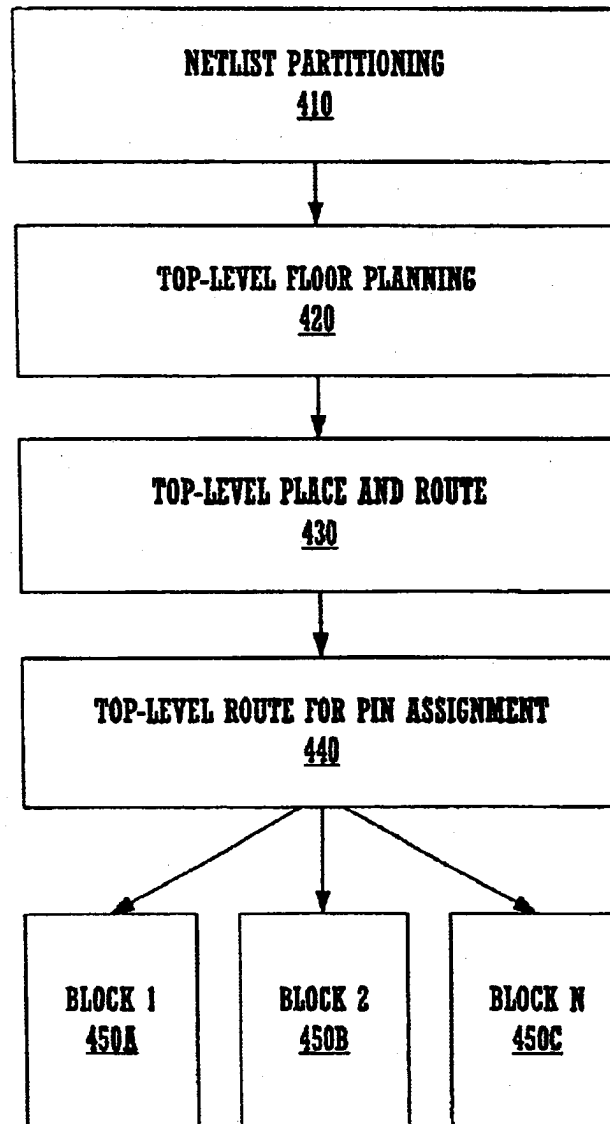


FIGURE 4

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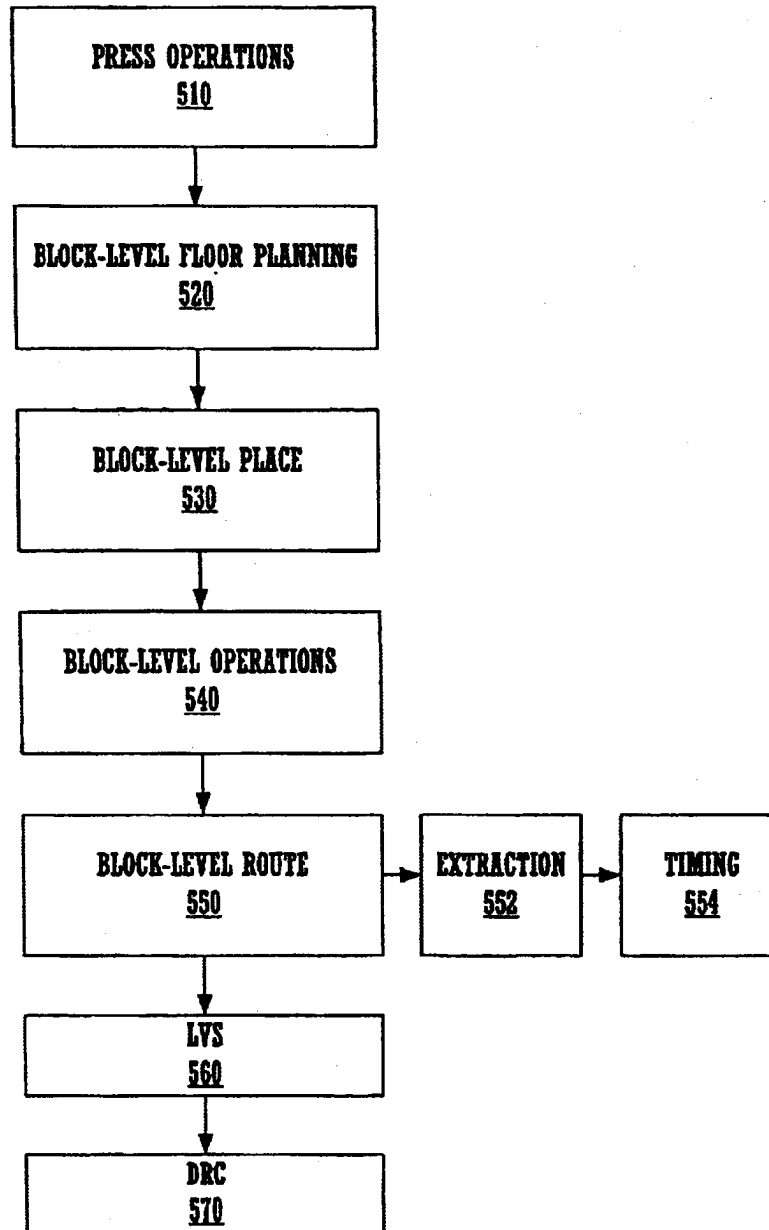


FIGURE 5

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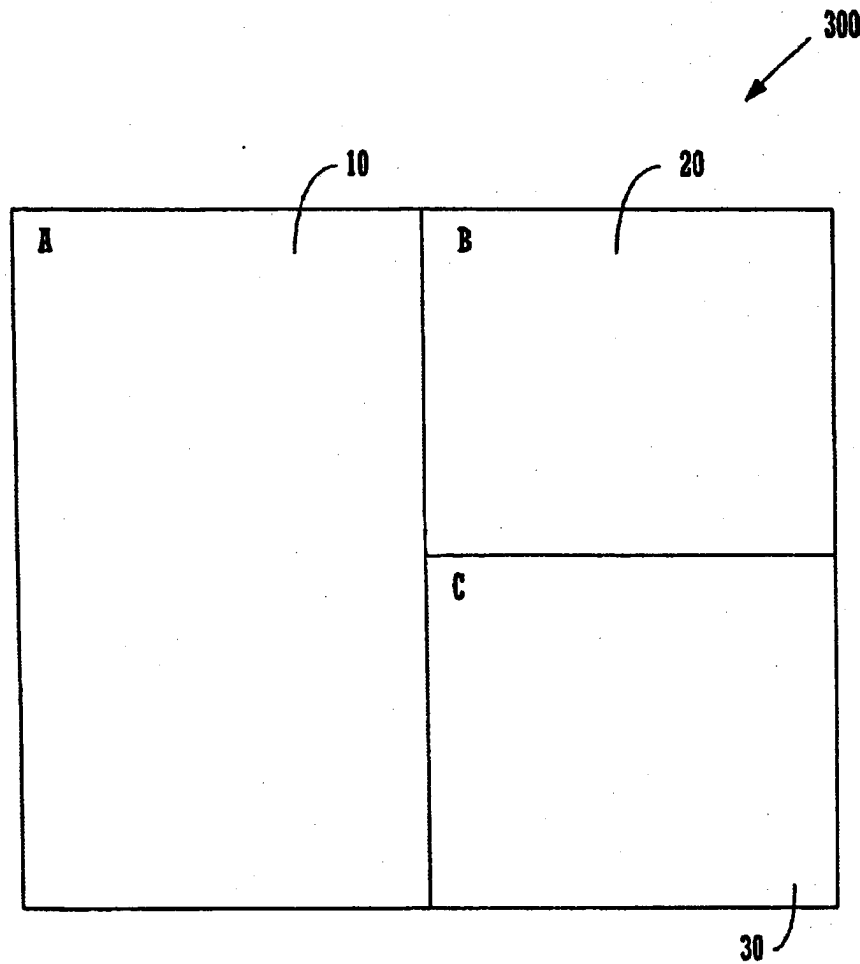


FIGURE 6

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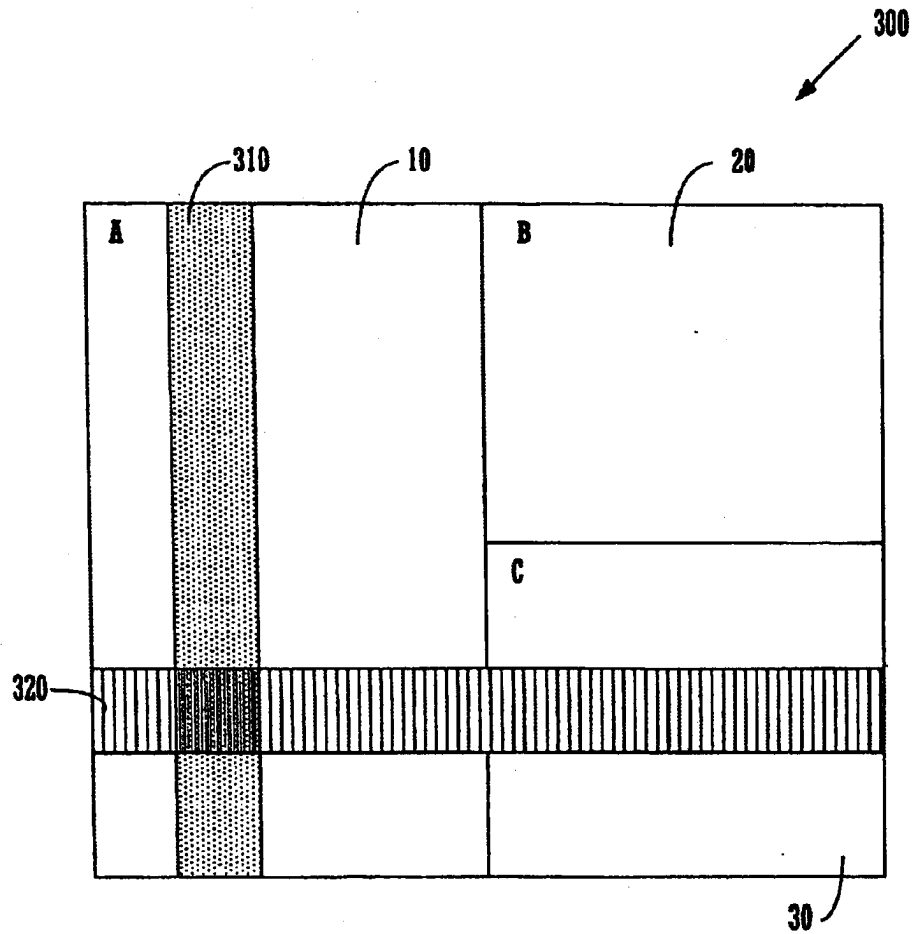


FIGURE 7

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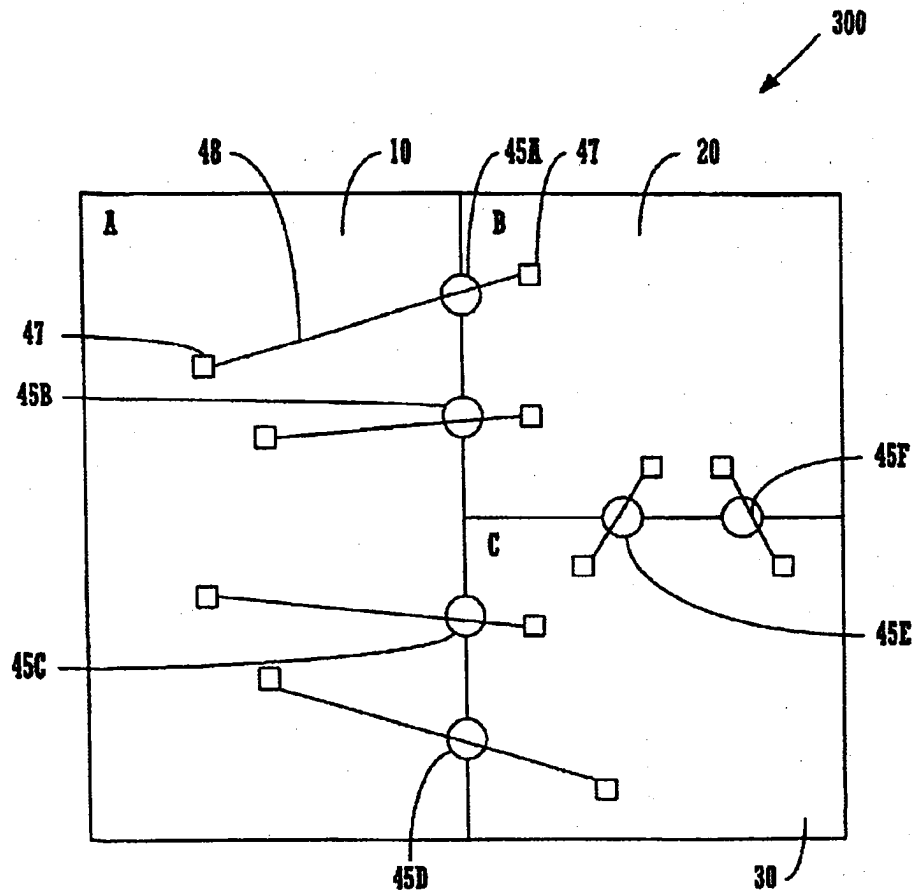


FIGURE 8

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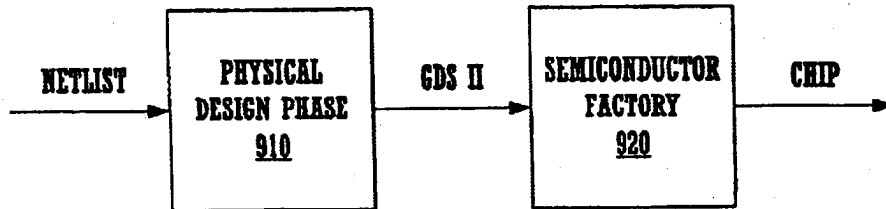


FIGURE 9A
(Prior Art)

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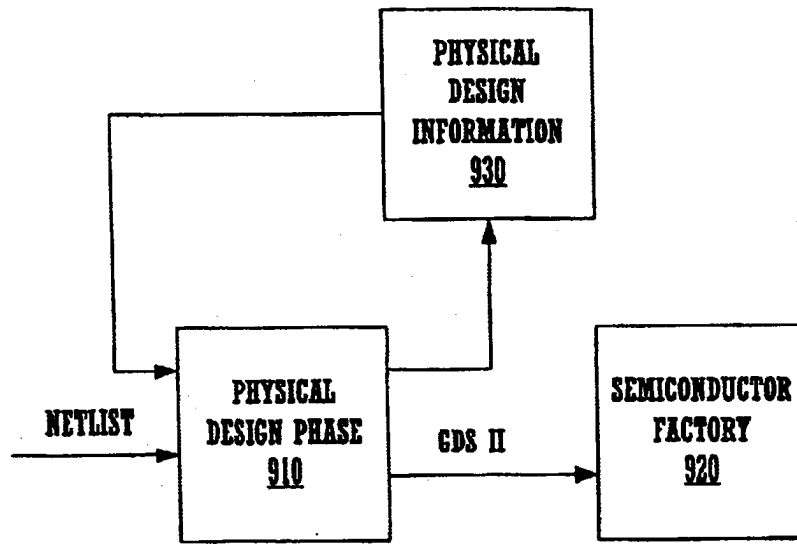


FIGURE 9B

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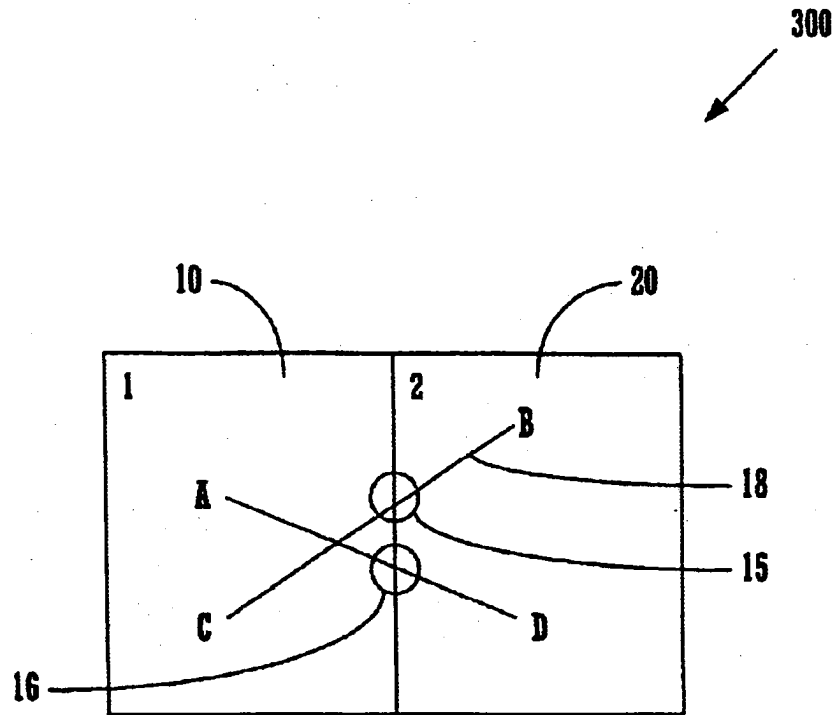


FIGURE 10A

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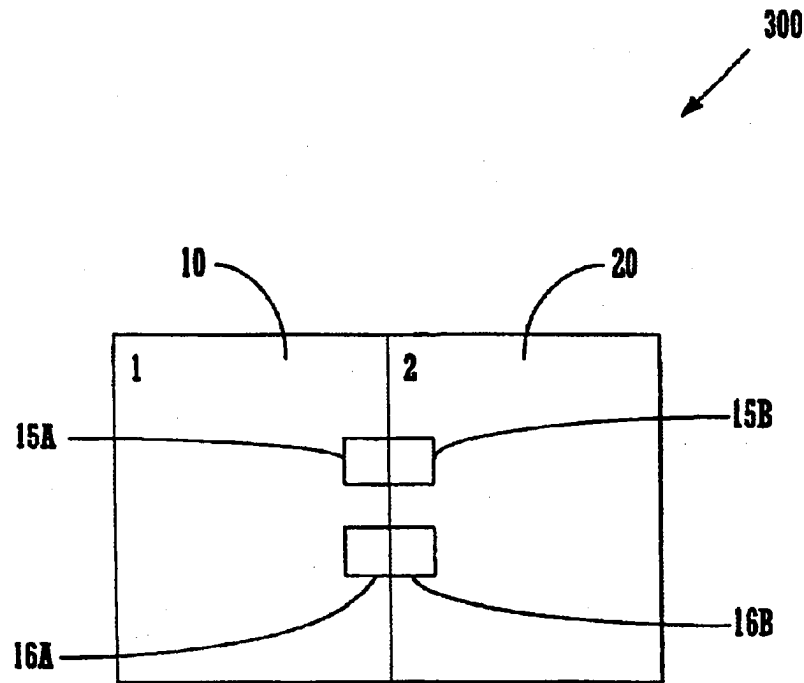


FIGURE 10B

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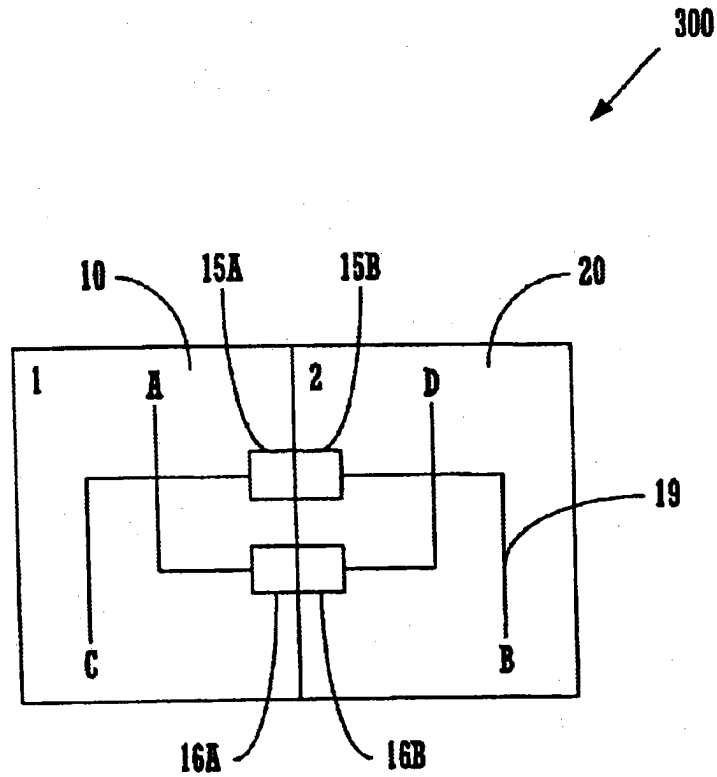


FIGURE 10C

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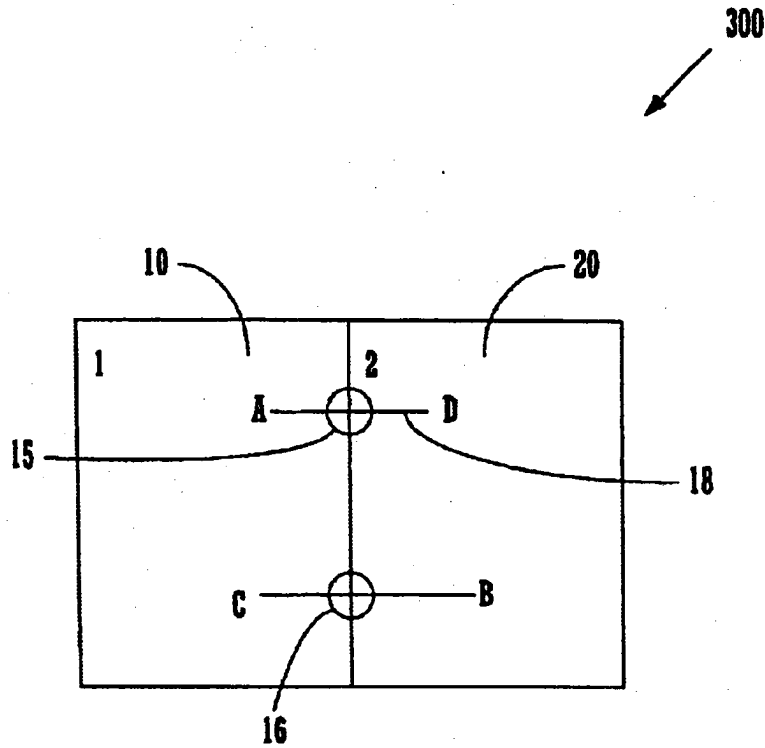


FIGURE 11A

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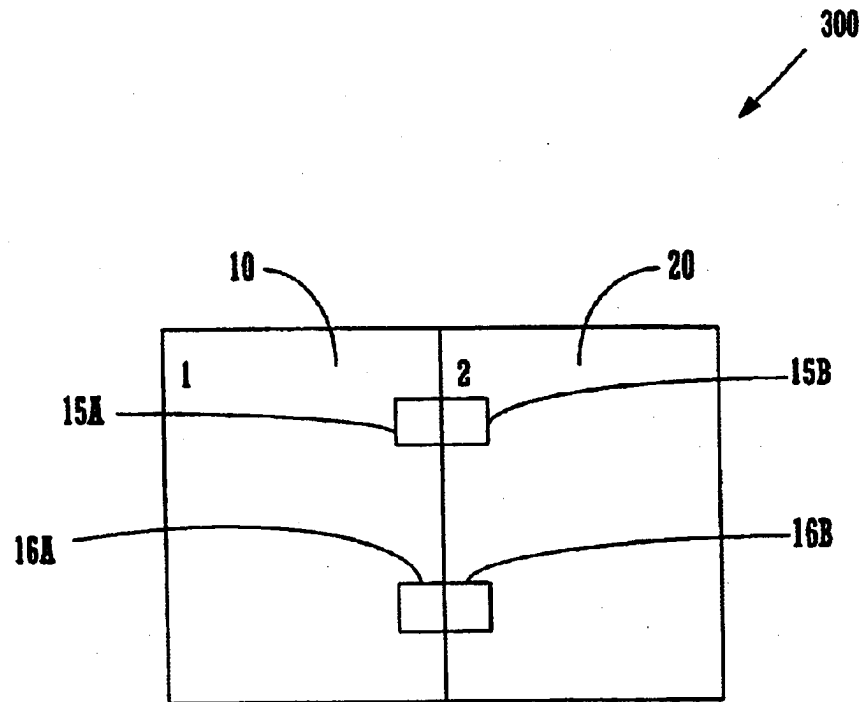


FIGURE 11B

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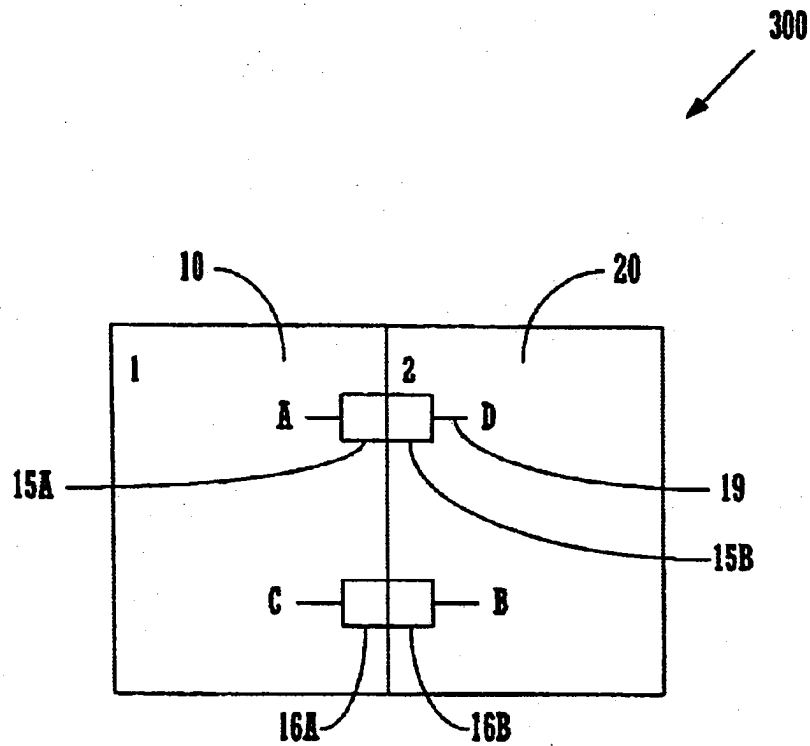


FIGURE 11C

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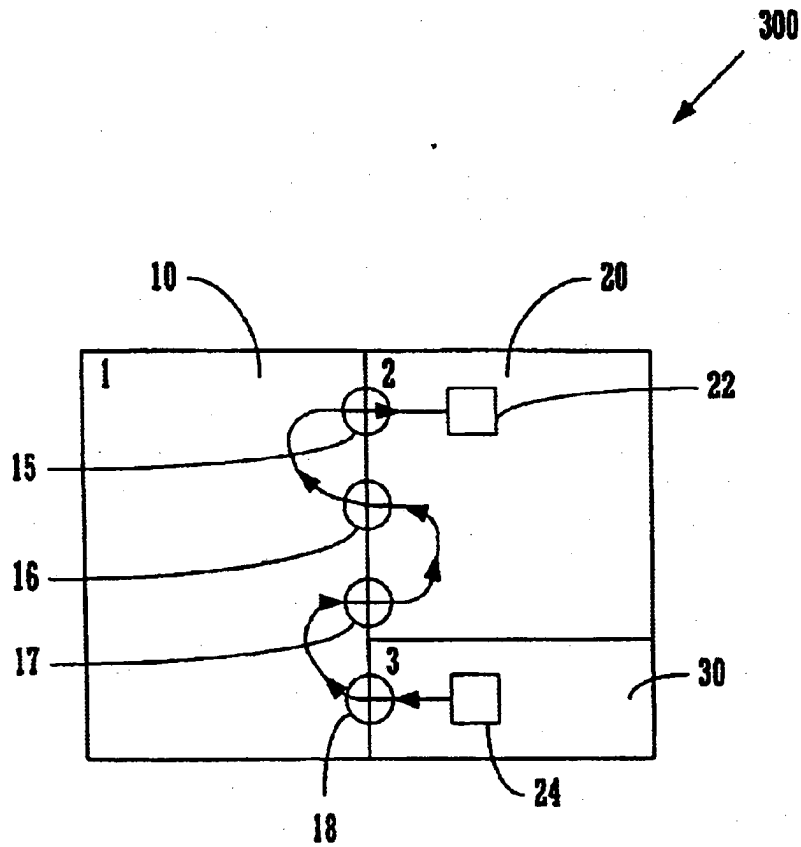


FIGURE 12A

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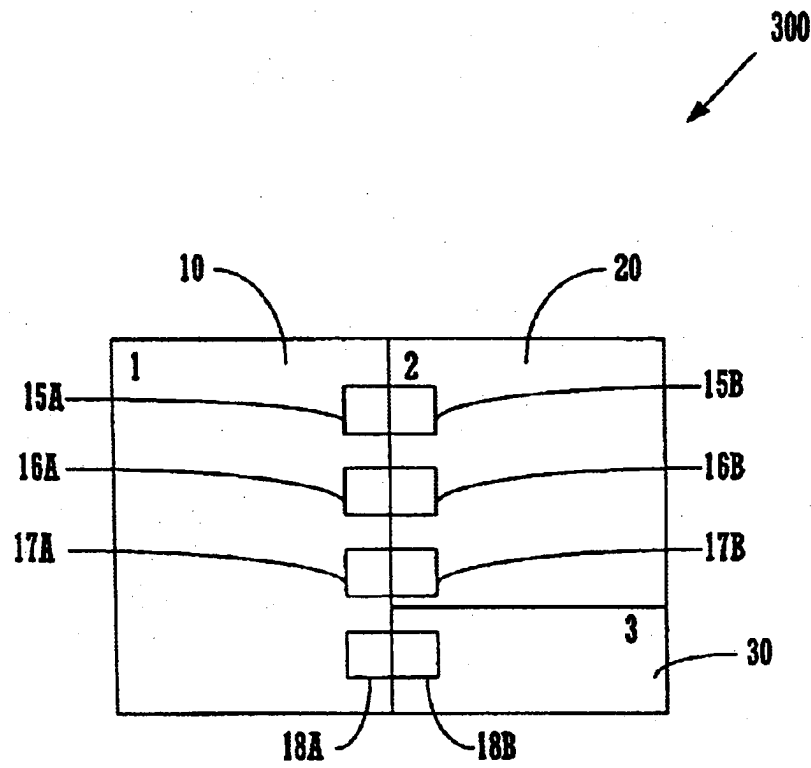


FIGURE 12B

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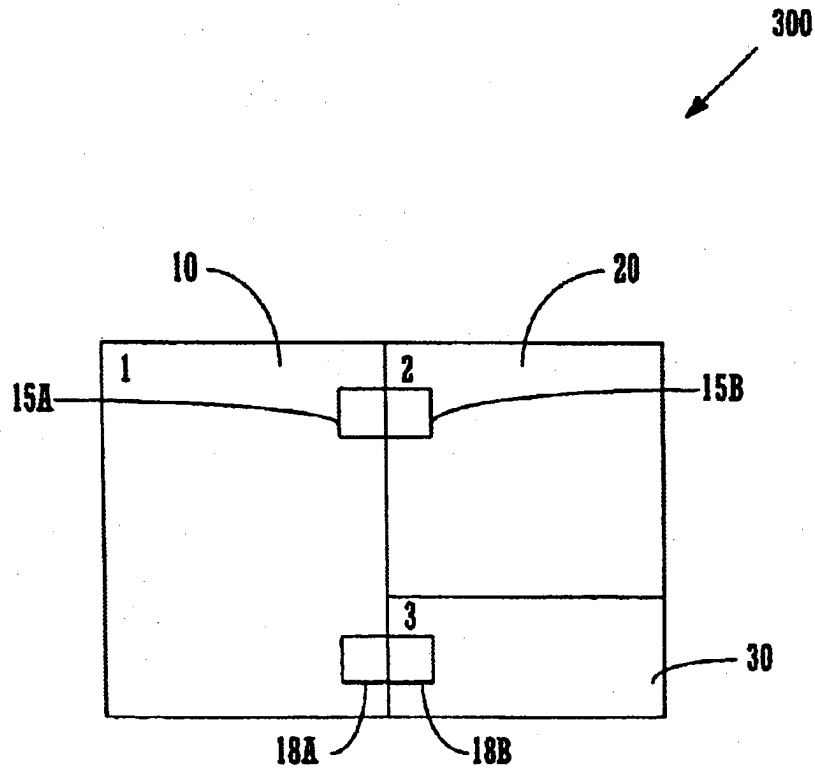


FIGURE 12C

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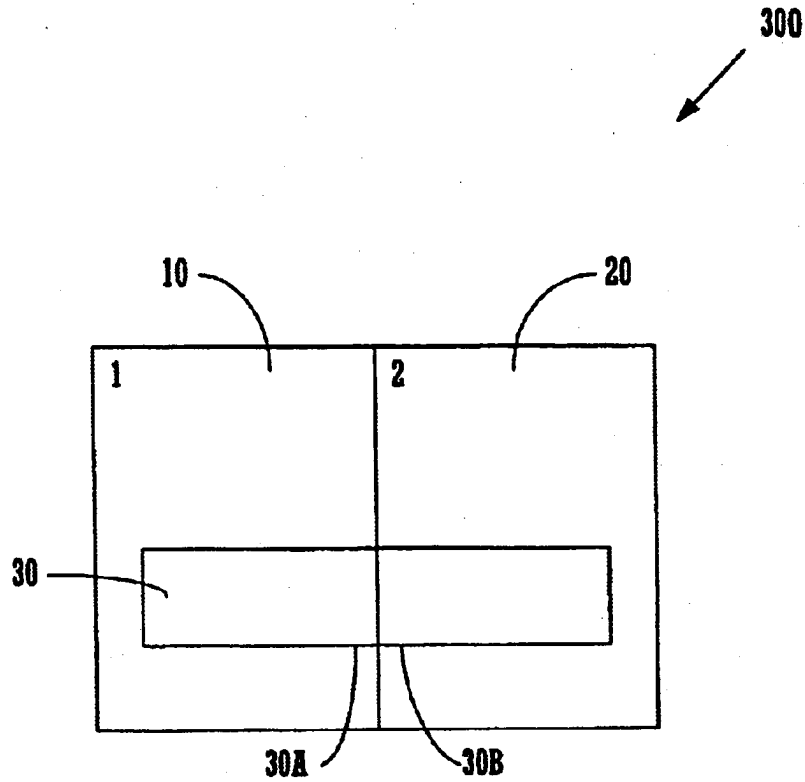


FIGURE 13A

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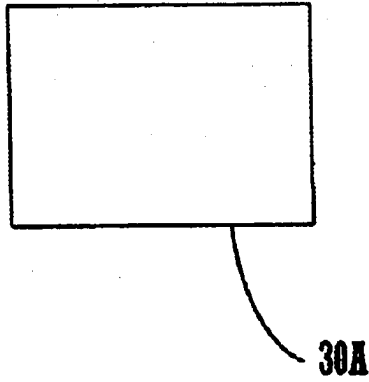


FIGURE 13B

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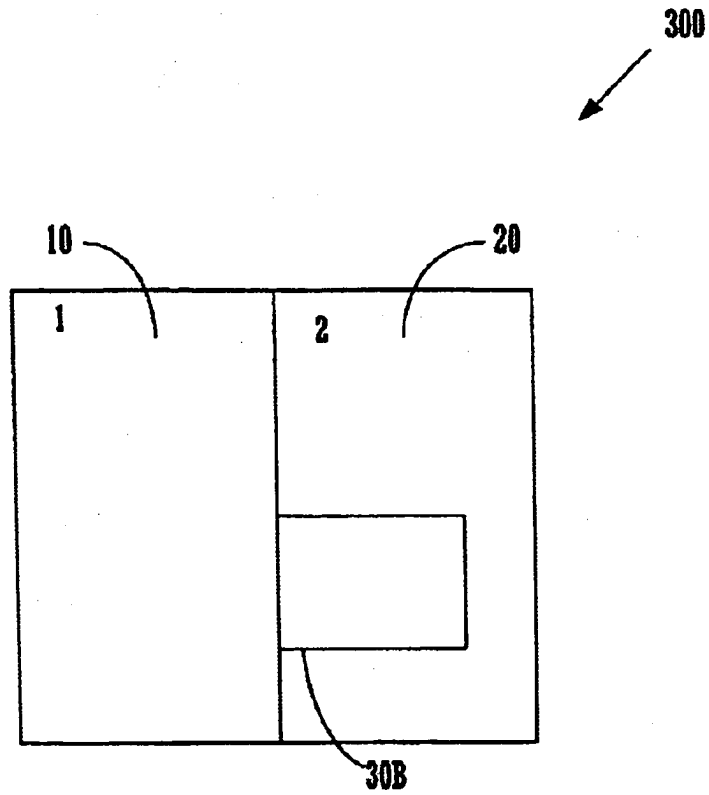


FIGURE 13C

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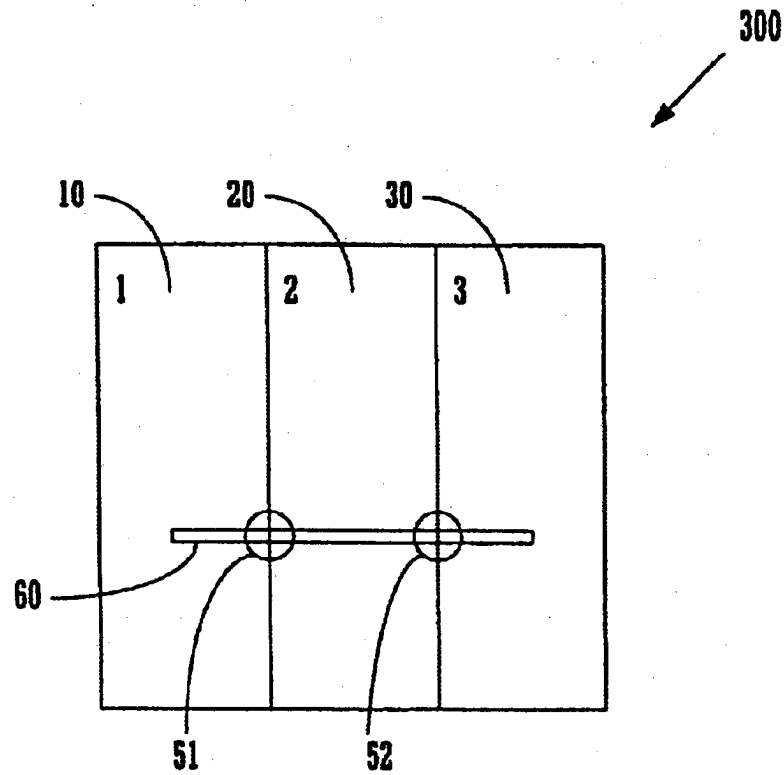


FIGURE 14A

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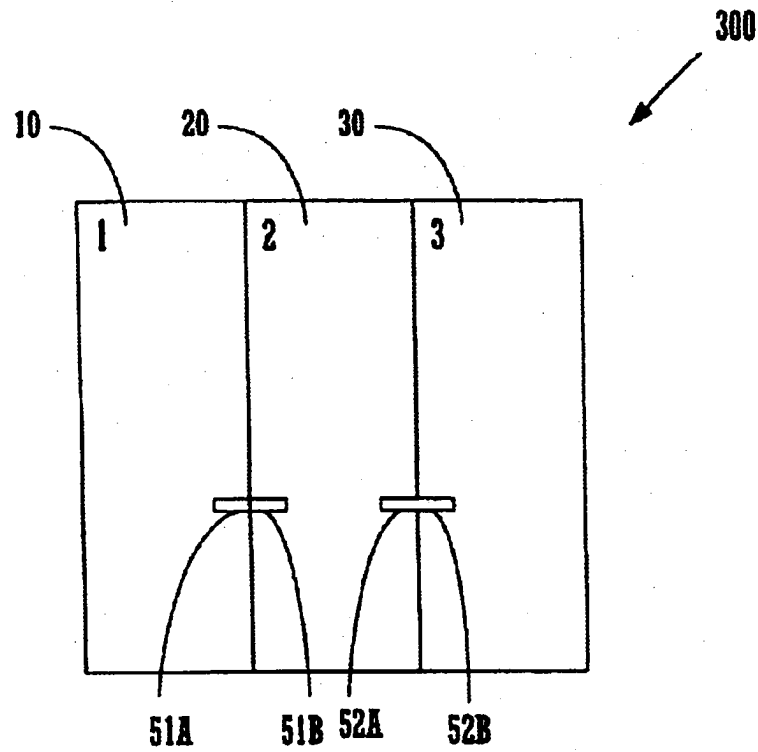


FIGURE 14B

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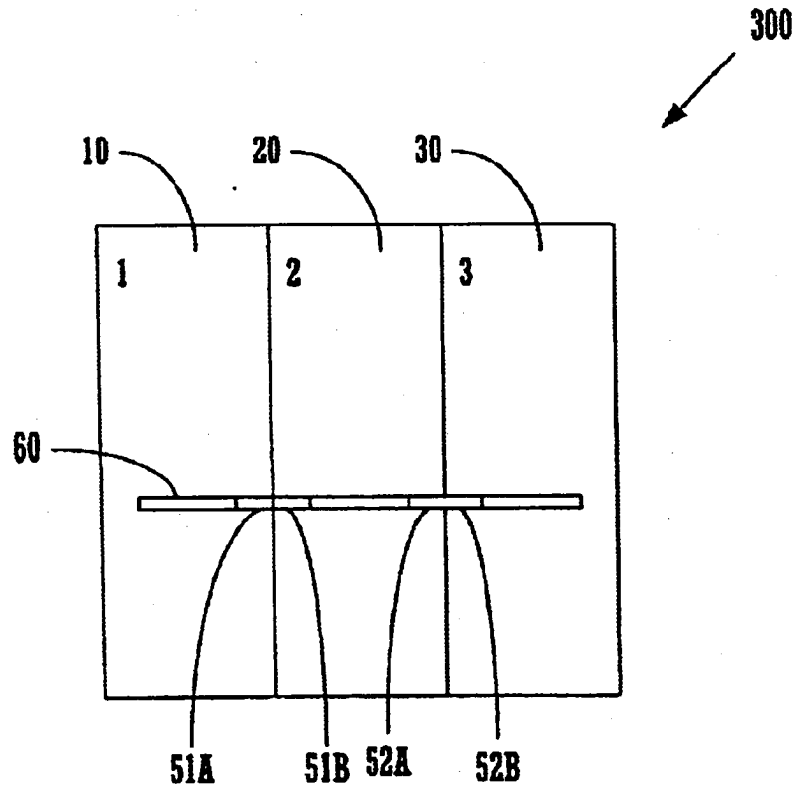


FIGURE 14C

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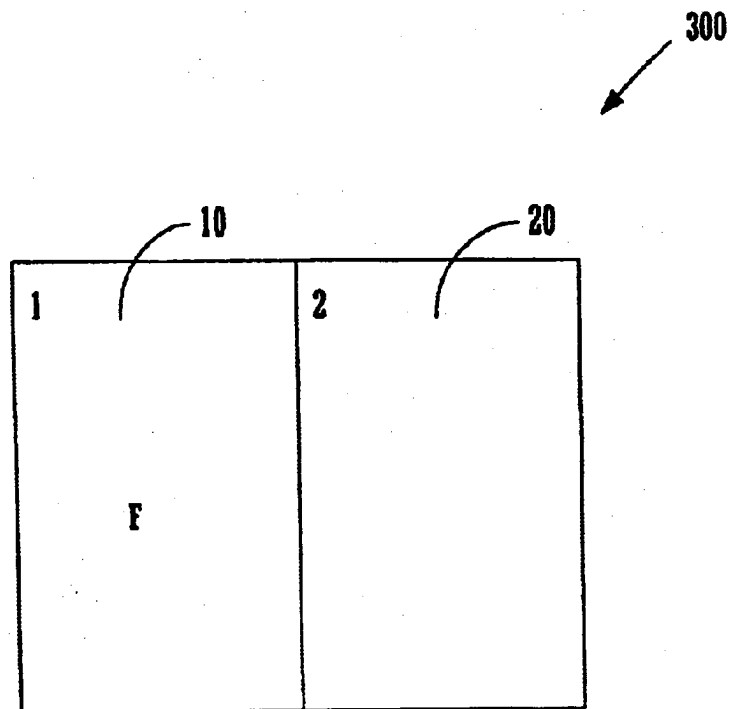


FIGURE 15A

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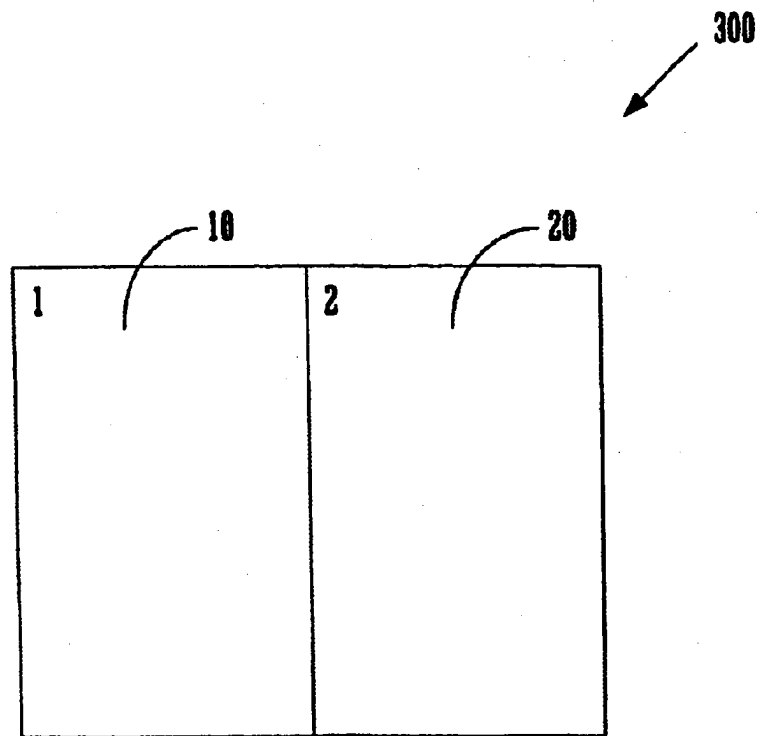


FIGURE 15B

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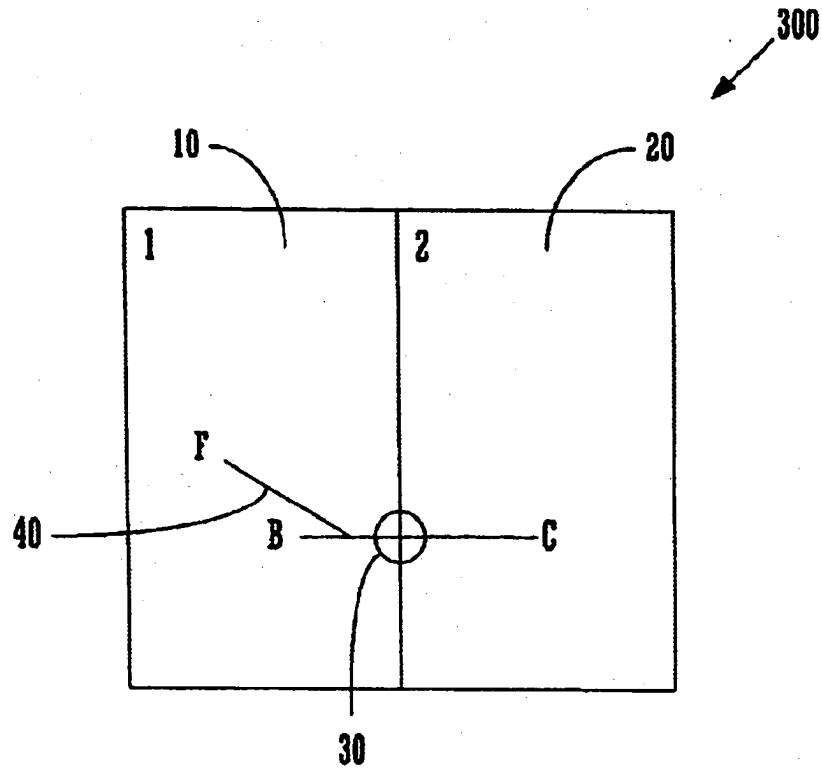


FIGURE 16A

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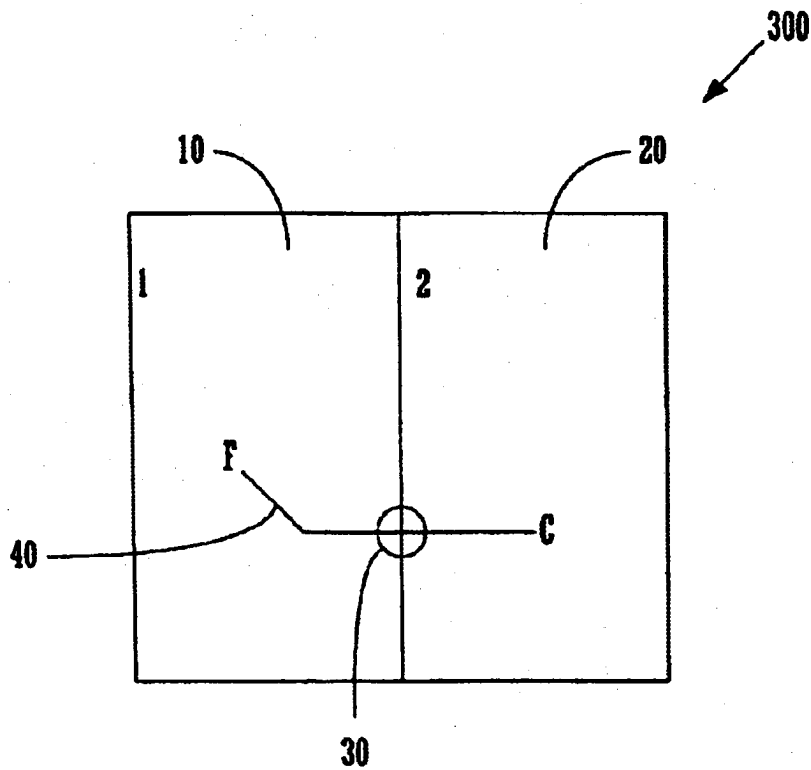


FIGURE 16B

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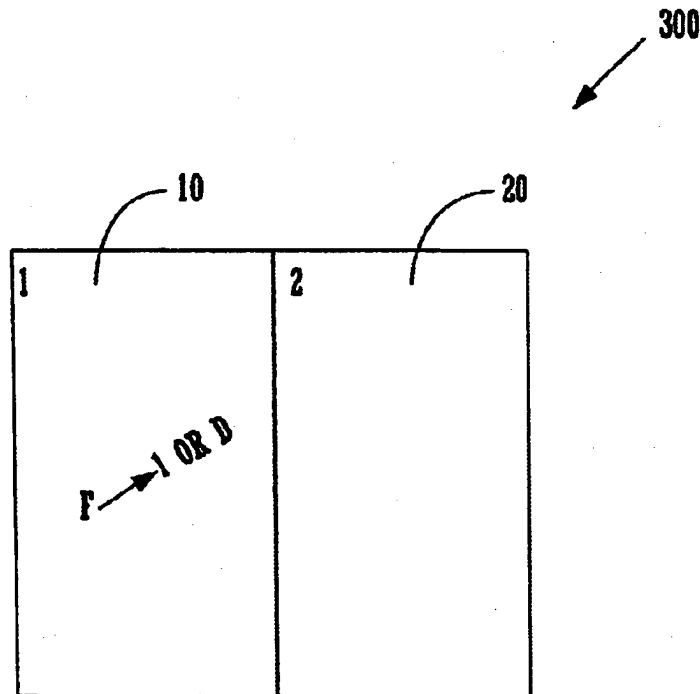


FIGURE 17A

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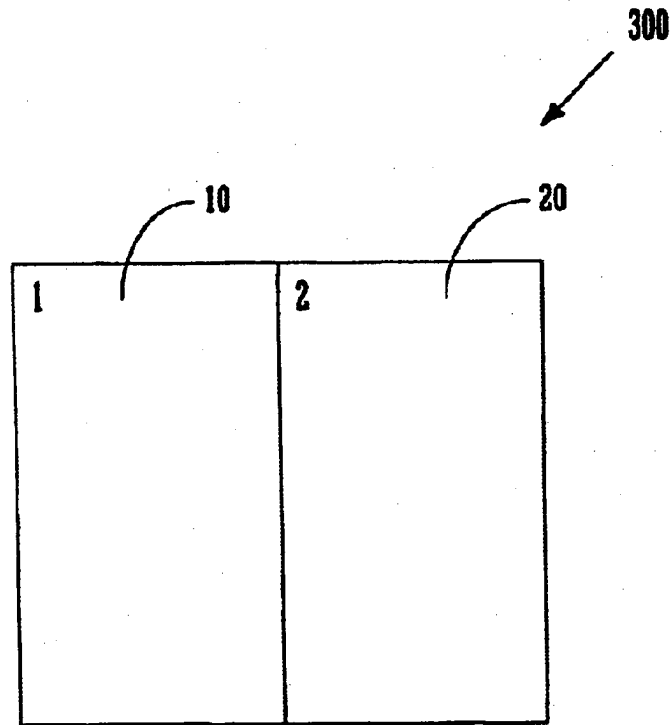


FIGURE 17B

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OPTIMIZATION OF ABUTTED-PIN HIERARCHICAL PHYSICAL DESIGN

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

1. Field of the Invention

The present invention generally relates to the field of integrated circuit design. More particularly, the present invention relates to the field of software tools for hierarchical physical design.

2. Related Art

The tremendous advances in technology have been fueled by improvements in integrated circuit design. In particular, integrated circuits have become smaller and more complex. Integrated circuit design engineers depend on electronic design automation (EDA) software tools to facilitate the design of integrated circuits.

Typically, the integrated circuit design process begins with a specification which describes the functionality of the integrated circuit and may include a variety of constraints. Then, during a logic design phase, the logical implementation of the integrated circuit is determined. Several operations are performed to obtain a logical representation of the integrated circuit. Generally, EDA software tools use register transfer logic (RTL) to represent the integrated circuit. However, additional EDA software tools may be used.

After completing the logic design phase, the integrated circuit undergoes a physical design phase. Typically, the output of the logic design phase, is a netlist, which is then used in the physical design phase. Here, EDA software tools layout the integrated circuit to obtain a representation of the physical components in the integrated circuit, whereas the representation indicates the manner in which the integrated circuit will be implemented on a semiconductor chip. A variety of operations are performed on the layout of the integrated circuit.

At the end of the physical design phase, the representation of the semiconductor chip (in which the integrated circuit is implemented) is sent to a semiconductor manufacturing plant.

Typically, in the physical design phase, EDA software tools implement a flat physical design. For example, the components (standard cells, macrocells, etc.) of the integrated circuit are placed during a placement operation and are routed during a routing operation. However, as the integrated circuit becomes more complex, the EDA software tools struggle to perform the placement operation and the routing operation. In particular, the performance of the EDA software tools degrades since the EDA software tools have to manipulate very large files during the placement operation and the routing operation. Moreover, as the complexity of the integrated circuit increases, the time necessary to complete the physical design phase increases significantly.

Traditional hierarchical physical design has emerged as an alternative to the flat physical design. FIG. 1 illustrates the traditional hierarchical physical design 100. Here, the components of the integrated circuit are partitioned into a plurality of blocks 10-30. Each block 10-30 includes a plurality of pins 50, whereas each pin 50 represents a location where a signal can enter the block 10-30 or a location where a signal can exit the block 10-30. As illustrated in FIG. 1, the traditional hierarchical physical design 100 includes a channel 40. The channel 40 provides space in order to connect the pins 50 of the blocks 10-30 to one another via metal (not shown) or any other wiring

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material. The traditional hierarchical physical design 100 enables the placement operation and the routing operation (as well as other operations) for the blocks 10-30 to be performed in parallel with EDA software tools, reducing the time period of the physical design phase. Moreover, the performance of the EDA software tools is improved because the file for each block 10-30 is much smaller than the file for the entire integrated circuit of the flat physical design. More importantly, the EDA software tools are better suited to optimize each block 10-30 than to optimize the entire integrated circuit of the flat physical design. However, the traditional hierarchical physical design 100 generates wasted space in the channel 40 and generates wiring problems in the channel 40, such as congestion and crosstalk. Moreover, the traditional hierarchical physical design 100 places and routes components at a top-level (shown in FIG. 1) and a block-level (within each block 10-30), causing inefficiencies and causing problems with EDA software tools which are configured to operate with flat physical designs.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

An abutted-pin hierarchical physical design process is described. The abutted-pin hierarchical physical design provides solutions to the problems of the traditional hierarchical physical design and provides additional advantages and benefits. In particular, the abutted-pin hierarchical physical design does not have channels. Moreover, in the abutted-pin hierarchical physical design, components of the top-level are merged into the block-level so that the top-level netlist is reduced significantly.

In the integrated circuit design flow according to an embodiment of the present invention, the physical design phase receives the netlist from the logic design phase. In addition, the physical design phase receives physical design information, whereas the physical design information can be any information about a prior integrated circuit that has undergone the physical design phase. In an embodiment, the physical design information is stored in a database.

In an embodiment of the present invention, the integrated circuit design flow of the present invention is utilized to optimize pin assignment. In an embodiment of the present invention, excess pins formed along a boundary between two blocks are removed.

In an embodiment of the present invention, a software tool that performs a "press" operation preserves the properties associated with a segment of a top-level shape despite the shape operation (e.g., AND) being performed with the block and the top-level shape to obtain the segment.

If the top-level object has the press property, the top-level object retains its location when the top-level object is "pressed" into a block. If the top-level object does not have the press property, the top-level object generally does not retain its location when the top-level object is "pressed" into the block.

If in the top-level netlist, the instantiation of a block includes a port that is unused, (thus, not needed for the top-level routing for pin assignment), a software tool removes the port from the top-level netlist, but the block-level netlist of the block remains unchanged.

Some software tools are not able to represent the relationship that more than one port is coupled to a pin. Hence, a software tool removes one of the ports from the netlist based on some criteria, such as whether a port is an input port or an output port.

If in the top-level netlist, the instantiation of the block includes a port that is tied to either the power line (1) or the

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ground line (0) rather than to a port of another block, a software tool removes the port from the top-level netlist to avoid routing the port at the top-level. Moreover, the software tool ties the port to either the power line (1) or the ground line (0) in the block-level netlist of the block.

In an embodiment, a software tool performs an unwinding operation which adds to the block-level netlist—of bonding pad blocks—the ports (which were removed earlier by the software tool) that couple to the top-level inputs and to the top-level outputs. Thus, the netlist modified by the physical design phase (e.g., repeater and buffers are added to the netlist) can be compared with the netlist originally received from the logic design phase. In particular, formal verification, layout versus schematic (LVS) verification, and design rules check (DRC) verification can be performed by software tools.

In an embodiment, each block-level netlist is partitioned into a first netlist and a second netlist. The second netlist and its associated extraction file of each block and the top-level netlist and its associated extraction file are utilized by software tools to perform the timing analysis. This timing analysis can be performed significantly faster than the case where the block-level netlist is not partitioned into the first netlist and the second netlist. In an embodiment, the timing graph resulting from the timing analysis can be analyzed to extract timing constraints (relating to the delay that can be generated by a block) for each block. Hence, if a block is optimized to meet its extracted timing constraints, the block is more likely to meet its timing parameter when the block interacts with the other blocks in the integrated circuit.

These and other advantages of the present invention will no doubt become apparent to those of ordinary skill in the art after having read the following detailed description of the preferred embodiments which are illustrated in the drawing figures.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The accompanying drawings, which are incorporated in and form a part of this specification, illustrate embodiments of the invention and, together with the description, serve to explain the principles of the present invention.

FIG. 1 illustrates the traditional hierarchical physical design 100.

FIG. 2 illustrates an exemplary computer system 200 on which embodiments of the present invention may be practiced.

FIG. 3 illustrates an integrated circuit 300 generated with software tools according to an embodiment of the abutted-pin hierarchical physical design process of the present invention.

FIG. 4 illustrates the abutted-pin hierarchical physical design process 400 according to an embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 5 illustrates the abutted-pin hierarchical physical design process 500 as performed at the block-level in a particular block (450A–450C of FIG. 4) after step 440 of FIG. 4.

FIG. 6 illustrates the layout of the blocks 10–30 is established.

FIG. 7 illustrates a clock wire 320 and a power wire 310 of the top-level.

FIG. 8 illustrates a top-level route for obtaining the pin assignments for each block 10–30.

FIG. 9A illustrates the integrated circuit design flow of the prior art.

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FIG. 9B illustrates the integrated circuit design flow according to an embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 10A illustrates an integrated circuit 300 based on the abutted-pin hierarchical physical design process of the present invention and using the integrated circuit design flow of the prior art (FIG. 9A), showing the top-level routing for pin assignment.

FIG. 10B illustrates the integrated circuit 300 of FIG. 10A at the block-level.

FIG. 10C illustrates the integrated circuit 300 of FIG. 10B at the block-level.

FIG. 11A illustrates an integrated circuit 300 based on the abutted-pin hierarchical physical design process of the present invention and using the integrated circuit design flow of the present invention (FIG. 9B), showing the top-level routing for pin assignment.

FIG. 11B illustrates the integrated circuit 300 of FIG. 11A at the block-level.

FIG. 11C illustrates the integrated circuit 300 of FIG. 11B at the block-level.

FIG. 12A illustrates an integrated circuit 300 based on the abutted-pin hierarchical physical design process of the present invention, showing the top-level routing for pin assignment.

FIG. 12B illustrates the integrated circuit 300 of FIG. 12A at the block-level.

FIG. 12C illustrates the integrated circuit 300 of FIG. 12B, showing the removal of excess pins.

FIG. 13A illustrates an integrated circuit 300 based on the abutted-pin hierarchical physical design process of the present invention, showing the top-level routing for a top-level object 30 (e.g., routing metal).

FIG. 13B illustrates the segment 30A of FIG. 13A.

FIG. 13C illustrates the integrated circuit 300 of FIG. 13A in the top-level, showing that the segment 30A has been removed from the top-level netlist and merged into the block-level netlist of block 10.

FIG. 14A illustrates an integrated circuit 300 based on the abutted-pin hierarchical physical design process of the present invention, showing the top-level routing for a top-level object 60 (e.g., routing metal).

FIG. 14B illustrates the integrated circuit 300 at the block-level.

FIG. 14C illustrates the integrated circuit 300 at the block-level.

FIG. 15A illustrates an integrated circuit 300 based on the abutted-pin hierarchical physical design process of the present invention, showing the top-level routing for pin assignment.

FIG. 15B illustrates that the port F of block 10 has been removed from the top-level netlist.

FIG. 16A illustrates an integrated circuit 300 based on the abutted-pin hierarchical physical design process of the present invention, showing the top-level routing for pin assignment.

FIG. 16B illustrates that the port B of block 10 has been removed from the netlist for the top-level routing for pin assignment.

FIG. 17A illustrates an integrated circuit 300 based on the abutted-pin hierarchical physical design process of the present invention, showing the top-level routing for pin assignment.

FIG. 17B illustrates that the port F of block 10 has been removed from the top-level netlist.

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The drawings referred to in this description should not be understood as being drawn to scale except if specifically noted.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

Reference will now be made in detail to the preferred embodiments of the present invention, examples of which are illustrated in the accompanying drawings. While the invention will be described in conjunction with the preferred embodiments, it will be understood that they are not intended to limit the invention to these embodiments. On the contrary, the invention is intended to cover alternatives, modifications and equivalents, which may be included within the spirit and scope of the invention as defined by the appended claims. Furthermore, in the following detailed description of the present invention, numerous specific details are set forth in order to provide a thorough understanding of the present invention. However, it will be recognized by one of ordinary skill in the art that the present invention may be practiced without these specific details. In other instances, well known methods, procedures, components, and circuits have not been described in detail as not to unnecessarily obscure aspects of the present invention.

Notation and Nomenclature

Some portions of the detailed descriptions which follow are presented in terms of procedures, logic blocks, processing, and other symbolic representations of operations on data bits within a computer memory. These descriptions and representations are the means used by those skilled in the data processing arts to most effectively convey the substance of their work to others skilled in the art. In the present application, a procedure, logic block, process, etc., is conceived to be a self-consistent sequence of steps or instructions leading to a desired result. The steps are those requiring physical manipulations of physical quantities. Usually, though not necessarily, these quantities take the form of electrical or magnetic signals capable of being stored, transferred, combined, compared, and otherwise manipulated in a computer system. It has proved convenient at times, principally for reasons of common usage, to refer to these signals as bits, values, elements, symbols, characters, terms, numbers, or the like.

It should be borne in mind, however, that all of these and similar terms are to be associated with the appropriate physical quantities and are merely convenient labels applied to these quantities. Unless specifically stated otherwise as apparent from the following discussions, it is appreciated that throughout the present invention, a variety of terms are discussed that refer to the actions and processes of an electronic system or a computer system, or other electronic computing device/system. The computer system or similar electronic computing device manipulates and transforms data represented as physical (electronic) quantities within the computer system's registers and memories into other data similarly represented as physical quantities within the computer system memories or registers or other such information storage, transmission, or display devices. The present invention is also well suited to the use of other computer systems such as, for example, optical, mechanical, or quantum computers.

Exemplary Computer System Environment

Aspects of the present invention are discussed in terms of steps executed on a computer system. Although a variety of

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different computer systems can be used with the present invention, an exemplary computer system 200 is shown in FIG. 2.

With reference to FIG. 2, portions of the present invention are comprised of computer-readable and computer executable instructions which reside, for example, in computer-usable media of an electronic system such as the exemplary computer system. FIG. 2 illustrates an exemplary computer system 200 on which embodiments of the present invention may be practiced. It is appreciated that the computer system 200 of FIG. 2 is exemplary only and that the present invention can operate within a number of different computer systems including general-purpose computer systems and embedded computer systems.

Computer system 200 includes an address/data bus 110 for communicating information, a central processor 101 coupled with bus 110 for processing information and instructions, a volatile memory 102 (e.g., random access memory RAM) coupled with the bus 110 for storing information and instructions for the central processor 101 and a non-volatile memory 103 (e.g., read only memory ROM) coupled with the bus 110 for storing static information and instructions for the processor 101. Exemplary computer system 200 also includes a data storage device 104 ("disk subsystem") such as a magnetic or optical disk and disk drive coupled with the bus 110 for storing information and instructions. Data storage device 104 can include one or more removable magnetic or optical storage media (e.g., diskettes, tapes) which are computer readable memories. Memory units of computer system 200 include volatile memory 102, non-volatile memory 103 and data storage device 104.

Exemplary computer system 200 can further include an optional signal generating device 108 (e.g., a network interface card "NIC") coupled to the bus 110 for interfacing with other computer systems. Also included in exemplary computer system 200 of FIG. 2 is an optional alphanumeric input device 106 including alphanumeric and function keys coupled to the bus 110 for communicating information and command selections to the central processor 101. Exemplary computer system 200 also includes an optional cursor control or directing device 107 coupled to the bus 110 for communicating user input information and command selections to the central processor 101. An optional display device 105 can also be coupled to the bus 110 for displaying information to the computer user. Display device 105 may be a liquid crystal device, other flat panel display, cathode ray tube, or other display device suitable for creating graphic images and alphanumeric characters recognizable to the user. Cursor control device 107 allows the user to dynamically signal the two-dimensional movement of a visible symbol (cursor) on a display screen of display device 105. Many implementations of cursor control device 107 are known in the art including a trackball, mouse, touch pad, joystick or special keys on alphanumeric input device 106 capable of signaling movement of a given direction or manner of displacement. Alternatively, it will be appreciated that a cursor can be directed and/or activated via input from alphanumeric input device 106 using special keys and key sequence commands.

Abutted-pin Hierarchical Physical Design

FIG. 3 illustrates an integrated circuit 300 generated with software tools according to the abutted-pin hierarchical physical design process of the present invention. The abutted-pin hierarchical physical design provides solutions

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to the problems of the traditional hierarchical physical design (see FIG. 1) and provides additional advantages and benefits. In particular, the abutted-pin hierarchical physical design does not have channels. Moreover, in the abutted-pin hierarchical physical design, components of the top-level are merged into the block-level so that the top-level netlist is reduced to instantiations of each block 10-30 and 60-94.

As illustrated in FIG. 3, the abutted-pin hierarchical physical design 300 includes a plurality of blocks 10-30 and 60-94. The netlist of the integrated circuit 300 is partitioned into the plurality of blocks 10-30 and 60-94 such that each block 10-30 and 60-94 has a block level netlist. Blocks 10-30 have the major or core components of the integrated circuit 300. Blocks 60-94 have the bonding pads and other support circuitry of the integrated circuit 300. The blocks 10-30 and 60-94 can be rectangular in shape and can be rectilinear in shape. It should be understood that the integrated circuit 300 can have any number of blocks.

Each block 10-30 and 60-94 has one or more pins 50, whereas each pin 50 represents a location where a signal can enter the block 10-30 and 60-94 or a location where a signal can exit the block 10-30 and 60-94. The edge or boundary of each block 10-30 and 60-94 rests against the edge or boundary of another block 10-30 and 60-94, such that the pin 50 of one block abuts the pin 50 of another block.

Moreover, the top-level components or objects (e.g., timing components, clock distribution wiring, power distribution wiring, repeaters, buffers, etc.) are not visible because they have been merged into the blocks 10-30 and 60-94 by a "press" operation performed by a software tool. First, the top-level objects (e.g., timing components, clock distribution wiring, power distribution wiring, repeaters, buffers, etc.) are placed and routed at the top-level (the top-level is shown in FIG. 3). In the "press" operation, the top-level objects (e.g., timing components, clock distribution wiring, power distribution wiring, repeaters, buffers, etc.) that are within the boundary of a block 10-30 and 60-94 are removed from the top-level netlist and merged into the block-level netlist of that block 10-30 and 60-94. Hence, the abutted-pin hierarchical physical design 300 can be optimized by separately optimizing the individual blocks 10-30 and 60-94. Thus, the software tools can generate (e.g., perform placement, routing, timing, verification, etc.) and optimize the individual blocks 10-30 and 60-94 in parallel. Moreover, a bug within an individual block 10-30 and 60-94 can be corrected by returning that individual block to the logic design phase, while the other blocks continue to undergo the physical design phase.

FIG. 4 illustrates the abutted-pin hierarchical physical design process 400 according to an embodiment of the present invention. At 410, a software tool receives the netlist of the integrated circuit from the logic design phase, as described above. The netlist is partitioned into a plurality of blocks, each block having a block-level netlist. In an embodiment, the partitioning of the netlist focuses on reducing the number of ports or terminals of a block that need to couple to the ports or terminals of other blocks.

At 420, a software tool performs top-level floor planning. Here, the layout of each block is determined. At the end of the top-level floor planning, the top-level for an integrated circuit 300 (as shown in FIG. 6) is generated. As illustrated in FIG. 6, the layout of the blocks 10-30 is established. In FIG. 6, the bonding pads 60-94 (of FIG. 3) have been omitted.

At 430, software tools perform top-level placement and routing for the top-level objects (e.g., timing components,

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clock distribution wiring, power distribution wiring, repeaters, buffers, etc.). FIG. 7 illustrates a clock wire 320 and a power wire 310 of the top-level. The clock wire 320 is routed over BlockA 10 and BlockC 30. The power wire 310 is routed over BlockA 10. It should be understood that any number of additional top-level objects can be placed and routed at the top-level.

At 440, a software tool performs a top-level route for obtaining the pin assignments for each block 10-30, as illustrated in FIG. 8. Since each block 10-30 has one or more ports or terminals 47 that needs to couple to a port or terminal of another block 10-30, the pins for each block 10-30 have to be defined. Initially, the ports 47 of each block 10-30 are placed in a general random location within each block at the top-level since the actual location of the port 47 is not known until a placement operation is performed at the block-level. As illustrated in FIG. 8, the location 45A-45F where a routing wire 48 crosses a boundary between two blocks is defined as a pin for each of the blocks 10-30, facilitating creation of pins that are abutted. In an embodiment, a software tool creates each pin to have a width that is equivalent to the width of the routing wire 48 at the boundary between the two blocks. The pins 50 are illustrated in FIG. 3.

At 450A-450C, the abutted-pin hierarchical physical design process 400 enables software tools to generate and to optimize each block 10-30 in parallel at the block-level.

FIG. 5 illustrates the abutted-pin hierarchical physical design process 500 as performed at the block-level in a particular block (450A-450C of FIG. 4) after step 440 of FIG. 4.

At 510, a software tool performs press operations. The top-level objects illustrated in FIG. 7 (e.g., a clock wire 320 and a power wire 310) and which are located within the boundary of a particular block, are pressed into the particular block. In particular, the top-level objects that are within the boundary of a particular block are removed from the top-level netlist and merged into the block-level netlist of that particular block. Moreover, the pins for the particular block are generated based on the location where the routing wire crosses the boundary between two blocks, as illustrated in FIG. 8 and FIG. 3.

At 520, a software tool performs block-level floor planning for the particular block. At 530, a software tool performs a block-level placement operation for the particular block. At 540, software tools perform a variety of block-level operations to optimize the particular block. Additionally, at 550, a block-level route is performed for the particular block by a software tool. At 552 and 554, software tools perform a block-level extraction operation for determining capacitance and resistance at the nodes and perform block-level timing analysis operations for the particular block.

At 560 and 570, a variety of software tools perform a number of verification operations such as formal verification, layout versus schematic (LVS) verification, and design rules check (DRC) verification.

FIG. 9A illustrates the integrated circuit design flow of the prior art. As illustrated in FIG. 9A, the physical design phase 910 receives the netlist from the logic design phase (not shown). The physical design phase 910 generates the physical design for the integrated circuit and outputs a GDS II file. The GDS II file is received by the semiconductor factory 920. The integrated circuit is fabricated by the semiconductor factory 920 on a semiconductor chip.

FIG. 9B illustrates the integrated circuit design flow according to an embodiment of the present invention. As

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illustrated in FIG. 9B, the physical design phase 910 receives the netlist from the logic design phase (not shown). In addition, the physical design phase 910 receives physical design information 930, whereas the physical design information 930 can be any information about a prior integrated circuit that has undergone the physical design phase 910. In an embodiment, the physical design information 930 is stored in a database. For example, the physical design information 930 can be pin assignments of the prior integrated circuit, optimal clock distribution tree of the prior integrated circuit, parasitic extraction data of the prior integrated circuit, locations of obstructions such as a RAM of the prior integrated circuit, identification of congested blocks of the prior integrated circuit, metal resources for the blocks of the prior integrated circuit, or any other information which can facilitate optimizing the current integrated circuit. Thus, the software tools of the physical design phase 910 can customize the current integrated circuit to avoid the problems of the prior integrated circuit and to realize the benefits of the prior integrated circuit.

In the physical design phase 910, decisions made at the top-level with respect to the top-level objects, significantly influence the creation of problems at the block-level and the optimization operations at the block-level. By using physical design information 930 (concerning the block-level of the prior integrated circuit) at the top-level of the current integrated circuit, the decisions made at the top-level with respect to the top-level objects of the current integrated circuit will be able to reduce the problems present in the prior integrated circuit and will be able to generate solutions to overcome the problems present in the prior integrated circuit, improving the optimization of the abutted-pin hierarchical physical design process of the present invention. Thus, if the physical design information 930 has information about several prior integrated circuits, the current integrated circuit is more likely to be optimized.

In addition, the physical design phase 910 generates the physical design for the integrated circuit and outputs a GDS II file. Moreover, the physical design phase 910 stores physical design information 930 of the current integrated circuit to be used in the physical design phase 910 of a future integrated circuit. The GDS II file is received by the semiconductor factory 920. The integrated circuit is fabricated by the semiconductor factory 920 on a semiconductor chip.

FIG. 10A illustrates an integrated circuit 300 based on the abutted-pin hierarchical physical design process of the present invention and using the integrated circuit design flow of the prior art (FIG. 9A), showing the top-level routing for pin assignment. The port C of block1 10 is routed to port B of block2 20. The port A of block1 10 is routed to port D of block2 20. This top-level routing has been performed after ports A-D where placed in a generally random location within each block 10-20 at the top-level since the actual locations of the ports A-D are not known until a placement operation is performed at the block-level. Here, the software tools at the top-level do not have access to the physical design information of a prior integrated circuit. The locations 15 and 16 are where the routing metal 18 crosses the boundary between two blocks 10 and 20.

FIG. 10B illustrates the integrated circuit 300 of FIG. 10A. At the block-level, the pins 15A and 16A were formed for block1 10. At the block-level, the pins 15B and 16B were formed for block2 20, whereas pin 15A abuts pin 15B and pin 16A abuts pin 16B. The pins 15A and 15B were formed at location 15 of FIG. 10A. The pins 16A and 16B were formed at location 16 of FIG. 10A.

FIG. 10C illustrates the integrated circuit 300 of FIG. 10B at the block-level. As illustrated in FIG. 10C, the block-level

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placement operation for block1 10 placed the ports A and C at locations that are different from the locations used to generate the pin assignments in FIG. 10A. In addition, the block-level placement operation for block2 20 placed the ports B and D at locations that are different from the locations used to generate the pin assignments in FIG. 10A. Hence, the block-level routing operations for blocks 10 and 20 generated an inefficient amount of routing wire 19 to couple the ports to the pins in each block. In sum, the pin assignment affects the optimization of the routing wire 19.

FIG. 11A illustrates an integrated circuit 300 based on the abutted-pin hierarchical physical design process of the present invention and using the integrated circuit design flow of the present invention (FIG. 9B), showing the top-level routing for pin assignment. The port C of block1 10 is routed to port B of block2 20. The port A of block1 10 is routed to port D of block2 20. This top-level routing has been performed after each port A-D where placed in a particular location within each block 10-20 at the top-level, whereas the particular location was based on using the physical design information associated with the prior integrated circuit (FIGS. 10A-10C). Here, the software tools at the top-level have access to the physical design information of the prior integrated circuit (FIGS. 10A-10C). The locations 15 and 16 are where the routing metal 18 crosses the boundary between two blocks 10 and 20.

FIG. 11B illustrates the integrated circuit 300 of FIG. 11A at the block-level. At the block-level, the pins 15A and 16A were formed for block1 10. At the block-level, the pins 15B and 16B were formed for block2 20, whereas pin 15A abuts pin 15B and pin 16A abuts pin 16B. The pins 15A and 15B were formed at location 15 of FIG. 11A. The pins 16A and 16B were formed at location 16 of FIG. 11A. Here, the pins 15A and 15B are associated with ports A and D, unlike FIG. 10B where pins 15A and 15B were associated with ports C and B. Moreover, the pins 16A and 16B of FIG. 11B are associated with ports C and B, unlike FIG. 10B where pins 16A and 16B were associated with ports A and D.

FIG. 11C illustrates the integrated circuit 300 of FIG. 11B at the block-level. As illustrated in FIG. 11C, the block-level placement operation for block1 10 placed the ports A and C at locations that are different from the locations used to generate the pin assignments in FIG. 11A. In addition, the block-level placement operation for block2 20 placed the ports B and D at locations that are different from the locations used to generate the pin assignments in FIG. 11A. However, the difference in the location of the ports between FIG. 11A and FIG. 11C is less than the difference in the location of the ports between FIG. 10A and FIG. 10C. Hence, the block-level routing operations for blocks 10 and 20 generated a more efficient amount of routing wire 19 to couple the ports to the pins in each block, compared to FIG. 10C. In sum, the pin assignments generated with the use of the physical design information of the prior integrated circuit (FIGS. 10A-10C) were more optimal than the pin assignments generated without the use of the physical design information of the prior integrated circuit (FIGS. 10A-10C).

FIG. 12A illustrates an integrated circuit 300 based on the abutted-pin hierarchical physical design process of the present invention, showing the top-level routing for pin assignment. In the course of routing source port 24 of block3 30 to destination port 22 of block2 20, the software tool that performs the top-level routing for pin assignment crosses the boundary between block1 10 and block2 20 at locations 15, 16, and 17, whereas the locations 15, 16, and 17 will be defined as pins. The software tool is concerned with routing a path between the source port 24 and the destination port

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22, but is not concerned about the number of times the path crosses the boundary between the same blocks.

FIG. 12B illustrates the integrated circuit 300 of FIG. 12A at the block-level. The pins 15A-15B, 16A-16B, and 17A-17B are formed between block1 10 and block2 20. The pins 18A-18B are formed between block1 10 and block3 30. The presence of pins 16A-16B and 17A-17B causes additional routing metal to be added to block1 10 and block2 20 so that pins 15A, 16A, and 17A can be coupled within block1 10 and so that pins 15B, 16B, and 17B can be coupled within block2 20. Hence, one pair of pins (15A-15B or 16A-16B or 17A-17B) is sufficient.

FIG. 12C illustrates the integrated circuit 300 of FIG. 12B, showing the removal of excess pins. As illustrated in FIG. 12C, excess pins 16A-16B and 17A-17B were removed from block1 10 and block2 20. This removal is based on a plurality of criteria, such as the current flow direction between the source port 24 and the destination port 22, the location of the excess pins relative to the source port 24 and the destination port 22, or any other criteria. Here, the criteria kept pins 15A-15B but deleted pins 16A-16B and 17A-17B.

FIG. 13A illustrates an integrated circuit 300 based on the abutted-pin hierarchical physical design process of the present invention, showing the top-level routing for a top-level object 30 (e.g., routing metal). As described above, a software tool performs a press operation so that the portion of the top-level object 30 which is within the boundary of a particular block 10-20 is moved from the top-level netlist to the block-level netlist of the particular block 10-20. In particular, the segment 30A is pressed into block1 10 while the segment 30B is pressed into block2 20. In an embodiment, the shape operations of a database are utilized in performing the press operation. In FIG. 13A, an AND operation would be performed with block1 10 and the shape 30 to obtain the segment 30A (FIG. 13B). Typically, the routing metal 30 includes a plurality of properties that are stored in a database. These properties identify the routing metal 30 and describe the function of the routing metal 30. However, in the shape operations (e.g., AND) of the prior art, the shape operation returns the segment 30A (FIG. 13B) without its properties. Thus, these properties have to be reconstructed.

In the present invention, the software tool that performs the press operation preserves the properties associated with segment 30A of the routing metal 30 despite the shape operation (e.g., AND) performed with block1 10 and the shape 30 to obtain the segment 30A (FIG. 13B).

FIG. 13C illustrates the integrated circuit 300 of FIG. 13A in the top-level, showing that the segment 30A has been removed from the top-level netlist and merged into the block-level netlist of block1 10. Moreover, the properties associated with segment 30A at the top level are transferred to the segment 30A at the block-level.

FIG. 14A illustrates an integrated circuit 300 based on the abutted-pin hierarchical physical design process of the present invention, showing the top-level routing for a top-level object 60 (e.g., routing metal). As illustrated in FIG. 14A, the top-level object 60 is routed through block1 10, block2 20, and block3 30. The locations 51-52 indicate top-level object 60 crosses a boundary between two blocks. In an embodiment, a press property is added to the properties of the top-level object 60 stored in a database. If the top-level object 60 has the press property, the top-level object 60 retains its location when the top-level object 60 is pressed into block1 10, block 20, and block3 30, as illus-

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trated in the block-level view of the integrated circuit 300 in FIG. 14C. If the top-level object 60 does not have the press property, the top-level object 60 generally does not retain its location when the top-level object 60 is pressed into block1 10, block2 20, and block3 30, as illustrated in the block-level view of the integrated circuit 300 in FIG. 14B. For example, top-level objects such as power and ground have the press property. As illustrated in FIG. 14B, the pins 51A-51B and 52A-52B are defined. However, the software tool is not constrained to placing the top-level object 60 in the block-level exactly as it was placed at the top-level. Moreover, the top-level object is placed in the block-level of block1 10, block2 20, and block3 30 according to the separate placement and routing requirements of block1 10, block2 20, and block3 30. FIG. 15A illustrates an integrated circuit 300 based on the abutted-pin hierarchical physical design process of the present invention, showing the top-level routing for pin assignment. As illustrated in FIG. 15A, in the top-level netlist, the instantiation of block1 10 includes port F that is unused, thus, not needed for the top-level routing for pin assignment. Hence, a software tool removes port F from the top-level netlist, but the block-level netlist of block1 10 remains unchanged. In an embodiment, the software tool that performs the press operation removes the port F. FIG. 15B illustrates that the port F of block1 10 has been removed from the top-level netlist.

FIG. 16A illustrates an integrated circuit 300 based on the abutted-pin hierarchical physical design process of the present invention, showing the top-level routing for pin assignment. As illustrated in FIG. 16A, port F and port B of block1 10 are coupled to port C of block2 20 with a routing metal 40. However, at location 30 the routing metal 40 crosses the boundary between block1 10 and block2 20. If a pin is formed within block1 10 at location 30, the pin would be coupled to port F and to port B. However, some software tools are not able to represent this relationship (i.e., more than one port coupled to a pin). Hence, a software tool removes one of the ports (port F or port B) from the netlist based on some criteria, such as whether a port is an input port or an output port. FIG. 16B illustrates that the port B of block1 10 has been removed from the netlist for the top-level routing for pin assignment.

FIG. 17A illustrates an integrated circuit 300 based on the abutted-pin hierarchical physical design process of the present invention, showing the top-level routing for pin assignment. As illustrated in FIG. 17A, in the top-level netlist, the instantiation of block1 10 includes a port F that is tied to either the power line (1) or the ground line (0) rather than to a port of another block. Hence, a software tool removes port F from the top-level netlist to avoid routing the port F at the top-level. Moreover, the software tool ties the port F to either power line (1) or the ground line (0) in the block-level netlist of block1 10. FIG. 17B illustrates that the port F of block1 10 has been removed from the top-level netlist.

As illustrated in FIG. 3, the integrated circuit 300 based on the abutted-pin hierarchical physical design process of the present invention includes a North bond pad block 60, an East bond pad block 70, a South bond pad block 80, and a West bond pad block 90, each having bond pad cells. The top-level netlist of the integrated circuit 300 includes one or more top-level inputs for receiving external signals and one or more top-level outputs for transmitting signals off the chip. The top-level inputs and the top-level outputs are coupled to bond pad cells. Typically, software tools which perform a routing operation are configured to not perform the routing operation if the netlist includes bond pad cells.

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Since the North bond pad block 60, the East bond pad block 70, the South bond pad block 80, and the West bond pad block 90 have bond pad cells in the block-level netlist, the software tools refuse to perform the routing operation in these blocks, preventing pins to be formed on the boundary between these blocks and the blocks 10-30 (the core blocks).

In the present invention, the bond pad cells are marked as macrocells rather than bond pad cells, allowing pins to be formed on the boundary between these blocks 60, 70, 80, and 90 and the blocks 10-30 (the core blocks).

Typically, the block-level netlist of the North bond pad block 60, the East bond pad block 70, the South bond pad block 80, and the West bond pad block 90 include nets to the top-level inputs and nets to the top-level outputs. Generally, the block-level netlist of the North bond pad block 60, the East bond pad block 70, the South bond pad block 80, and the West bond pad block 90 include nets to the bond pad cells.

In an embodiment of the present invention, a software tool removes the nets to the top-level inputs and nets to the top-level outputs so that the physical design of the integrated circuit can be accomplished as described above. In an embodiment, the software tool removes in the block-level netlist the ports that couple to the top-level inputs and to the top-level outputs. Moreover, the software tool adds a property to the nets to the bond pad cells to indicate that these nets are suppose to couple to the top-level inputs and to the top-level outputs, facilitating an unwinding operation to re-establish at the block-level netlist the nets to the top-level inputs and nets to the top-level outputs that were removed earlier. The unwinding operation adds to the block-level netlist the ports (which were removed earlier) that couple to the top-level inputs and to the top-level outputs. Thus, the netlist modified by the physical design phase (e.g., repeater and buffers are added to the netlist) can be compared with the netlist originally received from the logic design phase. In particular, formal verification, layout versus schematic (LVS) verification, and design rules check (DRC) verification can be performed by software tools.

A challenge with implementing an integrated circuit based on the abutted-pin hierarchical physical design process of the present invention involves analyzing the timing of signal paths that traverse more than one block. The timing of these global paths is difficult to analyzed compared to analyzing the timing of local paths, whereas local paths are signal paths that do not leave a block. One method of analyzing the timing of these global paths involves partitioning the block-level netlist of each block into a first netlist and a second netlist. The first netlist includes nets which start at a register (or flip-flop) and end at a register (or flip-flop) within the block, whereas each branch of the net also starts at a register (or flip-flop) and ends at a register (or flip-flop) within the block. The second netlist includes nets which are coupled to a pin of the block. Generally, the first netlist is $\frac{3}{4}$ of the initial block-level netlist while the second netlist is $\frac{1}{4}$ of the initial block-level netlist. If the second netlist ratio is greater than $\frac{1}{4}$, this indicates inefficient partitioning of the blocks.

Once the first netlist and the second netlist are obtain, an extraction operation to obtain parasitic resistance and capacitance is performed on the second netlist of each block. In an embodiment, the partitioning of the block-level netlist and the extraction operation in each block are performed in parallel. Moreover, an extraction operation is performed on the top-level netlist. In an embodiment, a software tool replaces the abutted pins of the top-level netlist with zero ohm resistors.

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Some software tools utilized to perform the timing analysis are unable to operate on netlists having nets that are coupled to multiple pins of a block. In an embodiment of the present invention, these netlist are transformed by using "assign statements" to assign different names to the nets that are coupled to multiple pins of a block. Hence, each different named net can be coupled to a separate pin of the block.

In an embodiment, the second netlist and its associated extraction file of each block and the top-level netlist and its associated extraction file are utilized by software tools to perform the timing analysis. This timing analysis can be performed significantly faster than the case where the block-level netlist is not partitioned into the first netlist and the second netlist. In an embodiment, the timing graph resulting from the timing analysis can be analyzed to extract timing constraints (relating to the delay that can be generated by a block) for each block. Hence, if a block is optimized to meet its extracted timing constraints, the block is more likely to meet its timing parameter when the block interacts with the other blocks in the integrated circuit.

The foregoing descriptions of specific embodiments of the present invention have been presented for purposes of illustration and description. They are not intended to be exhaustive or to limit the invention to the precise forms disclosed, and obviously many modifications and variations are possible in light of the above teaching. The embodiments were chosen and described in order to best explain the principles of the invention and its practical application, to thereby enable others skilled in the art to best utilize the invention and various embodiments with various modifications as are suited to the particular use contemplated. It is intended that the scope of the invention be defined by the Claims appended hereto and their equivalents.

What is claimed is:

1. A method of improving a physical design of a current integrated circuit, comprising the steps of:
 - a) receiving a netlist of said current integrated circuit;
 - b) receiving physical design information from a prior integrated circuit; and
 - c) generating said physical design based on said netlist and said physical design information.
2. A method as recited in claim 1 wherein said physical design information includes pin assignments of blocks of said prior integrated circuit.
3. A method as recited in claim 1 wherein said physical design information includes optimal clock distribution tree of said prior integrated circuit.
4. A method as recited in claim 1 wherein said physical design information includes parasitic extraction data of said prior integrated circuit.
5. A method as recited in claim 1 wherein said physical design information includes identification of congested blocks of said prior integrated circuit.
6. A method as recited in claim 1 wherein said physical design information includes metal resources of said prior integrated circuit.
7. A method as recited in claim 1 wherein said physical design information includes information which facilitates optimizing said current integrated circuit.
8. A method as recited in claim 1 wherein said step c) includes:
 - generating a top-level physical design of said current integrated circuit using said netlist and said physical design information including block-level physical design information of said prior integrated circuit.
9. A method as recited in claim 1 wherein said step c) includes:

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generating a block-level physical design of said current integrated circuit using said netlist and said physical design information including block-level physical design information of said prior integrated circuit.

10. A method as recited in claim 1 wherein said physical design is an abutted-pin hierarchical physical design including a top-level physical design and a block-level physical design.

11. A method as recited in claim 1 wherein said physical design information includes locations of obstructions of said prior integrated circuit.

12. A method as recited in claim 11 wherein said obstructions include a random access memory (RAM).

13. A method as recited in claim 1 wherein said step c) includes:

partitioning said netlist into a plurality of blocks, each block including a block-level netlist;

performing a top-level floor planning;

performing a top-level placement and route for a plurality of top-level objects;

performing a top-level placement and route for a plurality of ports from said blocks to determine pin assignments for each block; and

generating and optimizing a block-level physical design for each block in parallel.

14. A method as recited in claim 13 wherein said generating and optimizing includes:

pressing each portion of each top-level object, which is located within a boundary of a particular block, into said particular block;

generating each pin for each block based on said top-level placement and route to determine pin assignments;

performing a block-level floor planning for each block;

performing a block-level placement for each block;

performing a plurality of block-level operations to optimize each block; and

performing a block-level route for each block.

15. A computer-readable medium comprising computer-executable instructions stored therein for performing a method of improving a physical design of a current integrated circuit, said method comprising:

a) receiving a netlist of said current integrated circuit;

b) receiving physical design information from a prior integrated circuit; and

c) generating said physical design based on said netlist and said physical design information.

16. A computer-readable medium as recited in claim 15 wherein said physical design information includes pin assignments of blocks of said prior integrated circuit.

17. A computer-readable medium as recited in claim 15 wherein said physical design information includes optimal clock distribution tree of said prior integrated circuit.

18. A computer-readable medium as recited in claim 15 wherein said physical design information includes parasitic extraction data of said prior integrated circuit.

19. A computer-readable medium as recited in claim 15 wherein said physical design information includes identification of congested blocks of said prior integrated circuit.

20. A computer-readable medium as recited in claim 15 wherein said physical design information includes metal resources of said prior integrated circuit.

21. A computer-readable medium as recited in claim 15 wherein said physical design information includes information which facilitates optimizing said current integrated circuit.

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22. A computer-readable medium as recited in claim 15 wherein said step c) includes:

generating a top-level physical design of said current integrated circuit using said netlist and said physical design information including block-level physical design information of said prior integrated circuit.

23. A computer-readable medium as recited in claim 15 wherein said step c) includes:

generating a block-level physical design of said current integrated circuit using said netlist and said physical design information including block-level physical design information of said prior integrated circuit.

24. A computer-readable medium as recited in claim 15 wherein said physical design is an abutted-pin hierarchical physical design including a top-level physical design and a block-level physical design.

25. A computer-readable medium as recited in claim 15 wherein said physical design information includes locations of obstructions of said prior integrated circuit.

26. A computer-readable medium as recited in claim 25 wherein said obstructions include a random access memory (RAM).

27. A computer-readable medium as recited in claim 15 wherein said step c) includes:

partitioning said netlist into a plurality of blocks, each block including a block-level netlist;

performing a top-level floor planning;

performing a top-level placement and route for a plurality of top-level objects;

performing a top-level placement and route for a plurality of ports from said blocks to determine pin assignments for each block; and

generating and optimizing a block-level physical design for each block in parallel.

28. A computer-readable medium as recited in claim 27 wherein said generating and optimizing includes:

pressing each portion of each top-level object, which is located within a boundary of a particular block, into said particular block;

generating each pin for each block based on said top-level placement and route to determine pin assignments;

performing a block-level floor planning for each block;

performing a block-level placement for each block;

performing a plurality of block-level operations to optimize each block; and

performing a block-level route for each block.

29. A method of determining a plurality of pins for each block of a physical design of a current integrated circuit, comprising:

a) receiving a netlist of said current integrated circuit;

b) receiving physical design information from a prior integrated circuit, wherein said physical design information includes pin assignments of blocks of said prior integrated circuit;

c) using said netlist and said physical design information to perform a top-level placement for a plurality of ports corresponding to each block of said current integrated circuit;

d) using said netlist and said physical design information to perform a top-level route for said ports to determine pin assignments for each block of said current integrated circuit; and

e) generating each pin for each block based on said top-level route to determine pin assignments.

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30. A method as recited in claim 29 further comprising:
partitioning said netlist into a plurality of blocks of said
current integrated circuit, each block including a block-
level netlist.
31. A method as recited in claim 29 wherein said physical
design information includes optimal clock distribution tree
of said prior integrated circuit.
32. A method as recited in claim 29 wherein said physical
design information includes parasitic extraction data of said
prior integrated circuit.
33. A method as recited in claim 29 wherein said physical
design information includes identification of congested
blocks of said prior integrated circuit.
34. A method as recited in claim 29 wherein said physical
design information includes metal resources of said prior
integrated circuit.
35. A method as recited in claim 29 wherein said physical
design information includes information which facilitates
optimizing said current integrated circuit.
36. A method as recited in claim 29 wherein said physical
design information includes locations of obstructions of said
prior integrated circuit.
37. A method as recited in claim 36 wherein said obstruc-
tions include a random access memory (RAM).
38. A method as recited in claim 29 wherein said physical
design is an abutted-pin hierarchical physical design.
39. A method as recited in claim 38 wherein said physical
design includes a top-level physical design.
40. A method as recited in claim 38 wherein said physical
design includes a block-level physical design.
41. A computer-readable medium comprising computer-
executable instructions stored therein for performing a
method of determining a plurality of pins for each block of
a physical design of a current integrated circuit, comprising:
- a) receiving a netlist of said current integrated circuit;
 - b) receiving physical design information from a prior
integrated circuit, wherein said physical design infor-
mation includes pin assignments of blocks of said prior
integrated circuit;
 - c) using said netlist and said physical design information
to perform a top-level placement for a plurality of ports
corresponding to each block of said current integrated
circuit;

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- d) using said netlist and said physical design information
to perform a top-level route for said ports to determine
pin assignments for each block of said current inte-
grated circuit; and
 - e) generating each pin for each block based on said
top-level route to determine pin assignments.
42. A computer-readable medium as recited in claim 41
wherein said method further comprises:
partitioning said netlist into a plurality of blocks of said
current integrated circuit, each block including a block-
level netlist.
43. A computer-readable medium as recited in claim 41
wherein said physical design information includes optimal
clock distribution tree of said prior integrated circuit.
44. A computer-readable medium as recited in claim 41
wherein said physical design information includes parasitic
extraction data of said prior integrated circuit.
45. A computer-readable medium as recited in claim 41
wherein said physical design information includes identifi-
cation of congested blocks of said prior integrated circuit.
46. A computer-readable medium as recited in claim 41
wherein said physical design information includes metal
resources of said prior integrated circuit.
47. A computer-readable medium as recited in claim 41
wherein said physical design information includes informa-
tion which facilitates optimizing said current integrated
circuit.
48. A computer-readable medium as recited in claim 41
wherein said physical design information includes locations
of obstructions of said prior integrated circuit.
49. A computer-readable medium as recited in claim 48
wherein said obstructions include a random access memory
(RAM).
50. A computer-readable medium as recited in claim 41
wherein said physical design is an abutted-pin hierarchical
physical design.
51. A computer-readable medium as recited in claim 50
wherein said physical design includes a top-level physical
design.
52. A computer-readable medium as recited in claim 50
wherein said physical design includes a block-level physical
design.

* * * * *

ATTACHMENT D

US005757658A

United States Patent [19]
Rodman et al.

[11] **Patent Number:** 5,757,658
 [45] **Date of Patent:** May 26, 1998

[54] **PROCEDURE AND SYSTEM FOR
 PLACEMENT OPTIMIZATION OF CELLS
 WITHIN CIRCUIT BLOCKS BY
 OPTIMIZING PLACEMENT OF INPUT/
 OUTPUT PORTS WITHIN AN INTEGRATED
 CIRCUIT DESIGN**

[75] **Inventors:** Paul K. Rodman; Marjorie S. Levine.
 both of Palo Alto, Calif.

[73] **Assignee:** Silicon Graphics, Inc., Mountain View,
 Calif.

[21] **Appl. No.:** 611,785

[22] **Filed:** Mar. 6, 1996

[51] **Int. Cl.⁶** G06F 17/50

[52] **U.S. Cl.** 364/491; 364/490

[58] **Field of Search** 364/488, 489,
 364/490, 491

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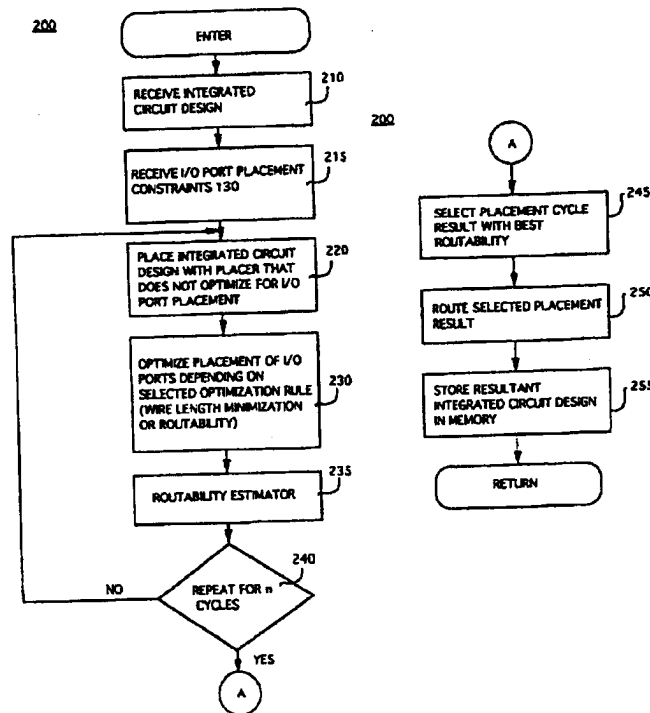
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Primary Examiner—Vincent N. Trans
Attorney, Agent, or Firm—Wagner, Murabito & Hao

[57] **ABSTRACT**

A system and procedure for placement optimization of input/output ports associated with edges of circuit blocks within an integrated circuit design. The integrated circuit design is composed of circuit blocks that communicate using inter-block signal wires coupled to input/output ports (IOPs) located along edges of circuit blocks. An arbitrary IOP placement is first received, e.g., from a global floorplanner, and indicates (1) the allowable edge placement domains for each IOP and can optionally include (2) an arbitrary IOP placement within these allowable edge domains. A cell placer (e.g., a quadratic based standard cell placer) receives the arbitrary IOP placement and, for each circuit block, places cells represented within internal netlists. The placer does not optimize the placement of the IOPs. For each IOP, the set of cells of the net that is coupled to the IOP is determined. Each IOP is then moved, within its allowable edge placement, to a position closest to the nearest cell that is within its associated net. The above sequence is then repeated a number of times (e.g., IOPs are moved and the placer is run again); upon each run the routability of the placement is estimated. After the above iterations, the present invention accepts the placement with the best estimated routability and this placement is then routed by a router. By taking into account the position of cells associated with an IOP, and displacing the IOP near these cells, the internal circuit is more efficiently placed which reduces the size of the circuit block up to 30 percent.

21 Claims, 9 Drawing Sheets



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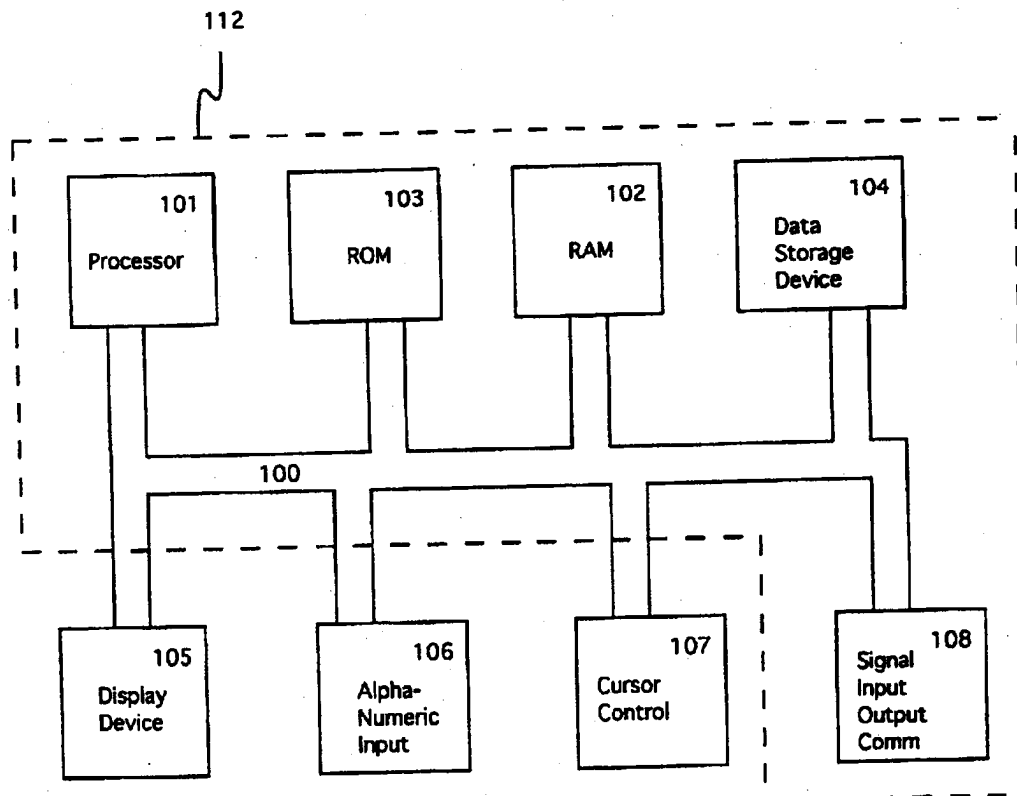


FIG. 1

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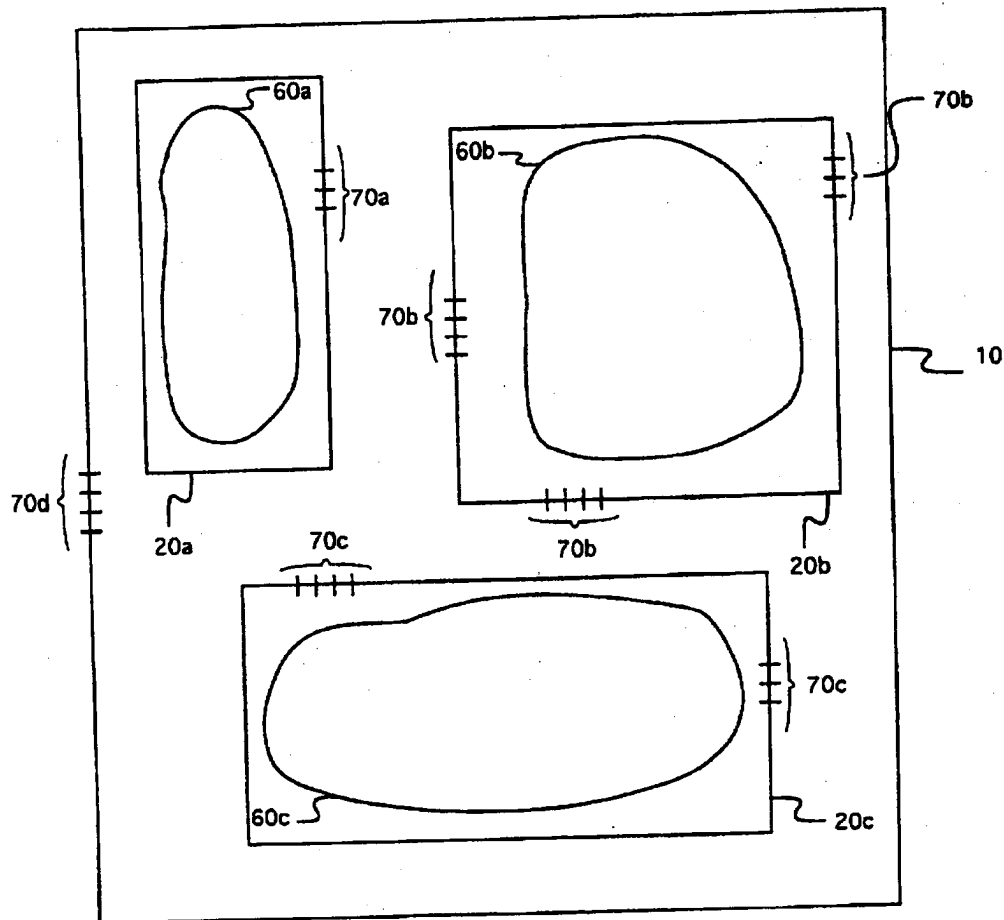


FIG. 2

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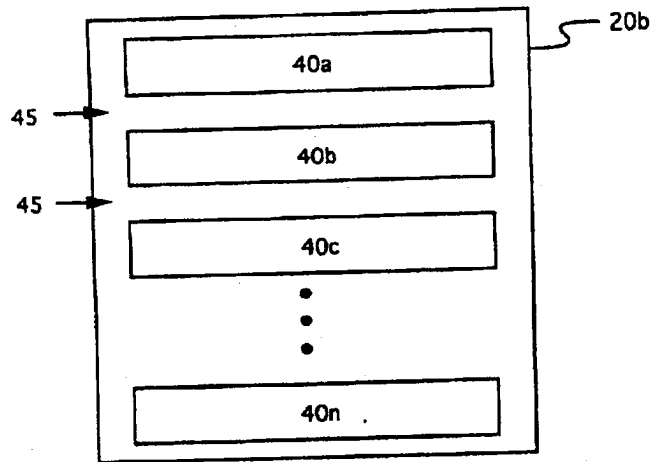


FIG. 3A

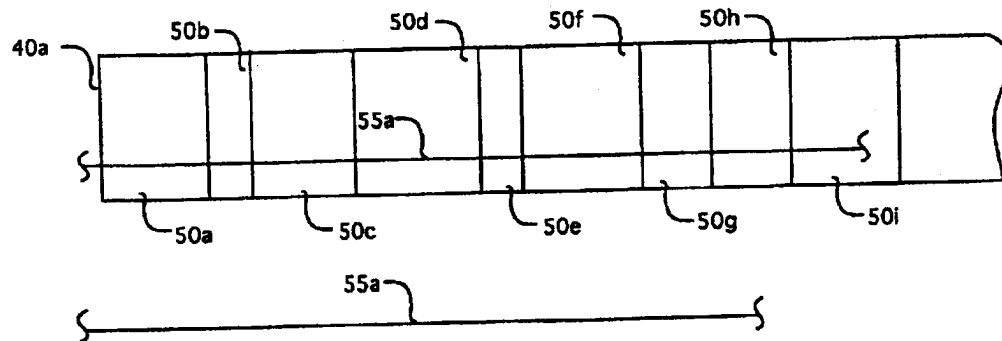


FIG. 3B

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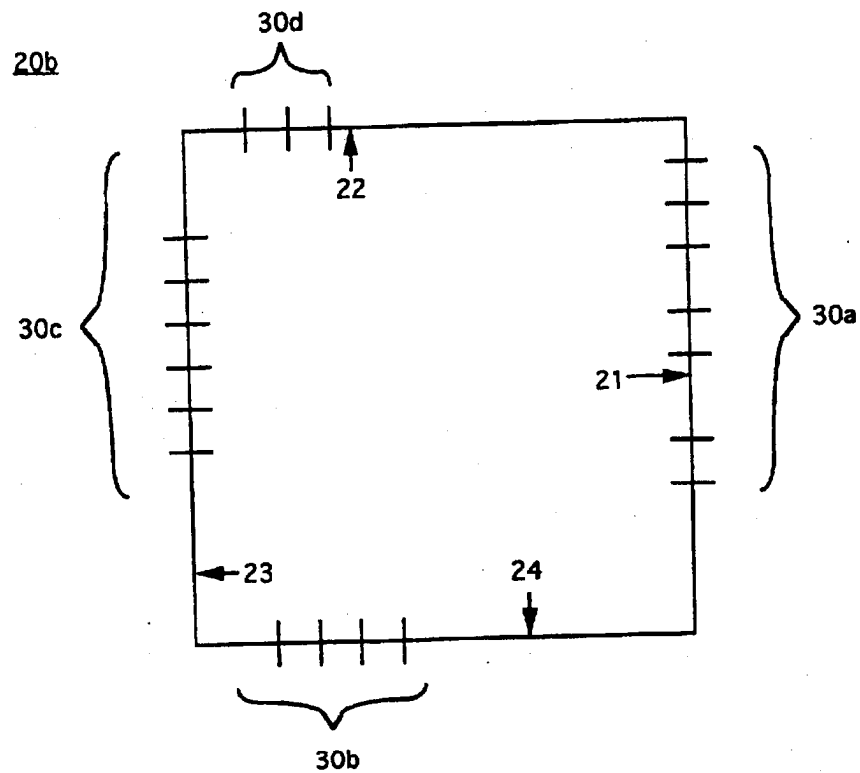


FIG. 4

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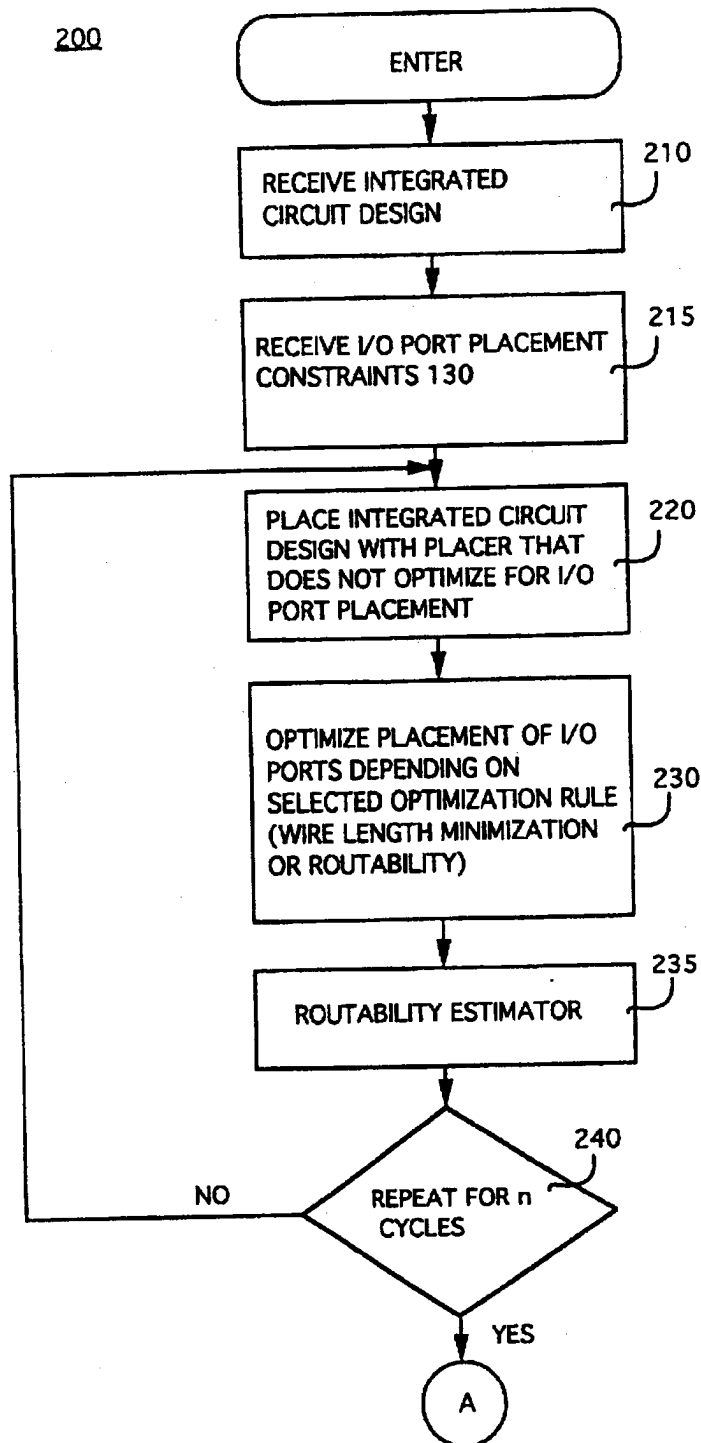


FIG. 5A

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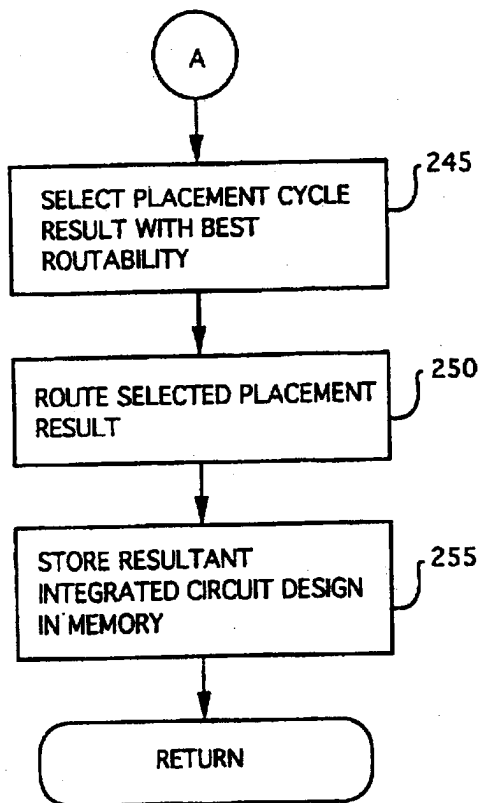


FIG. 5B

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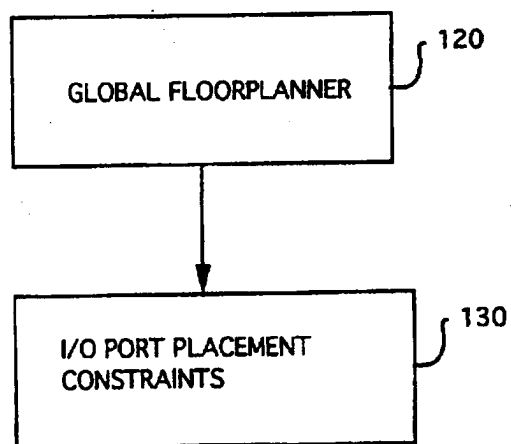


FIG. 6

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20b

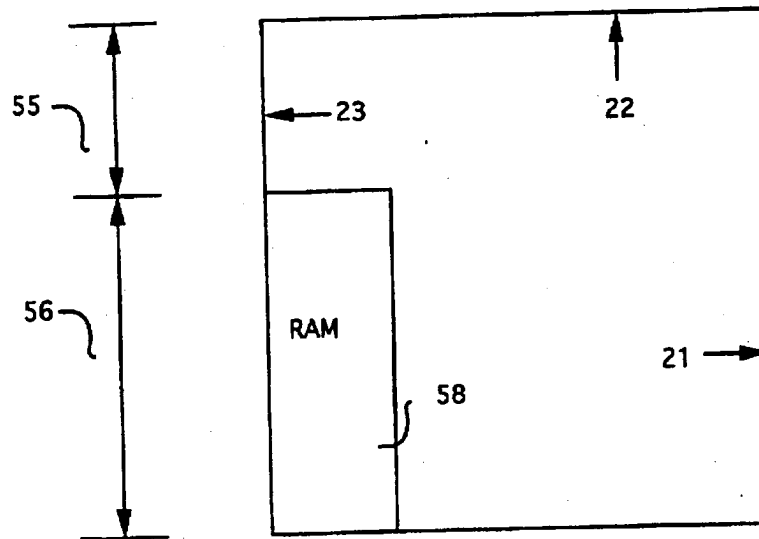


FIG. 7

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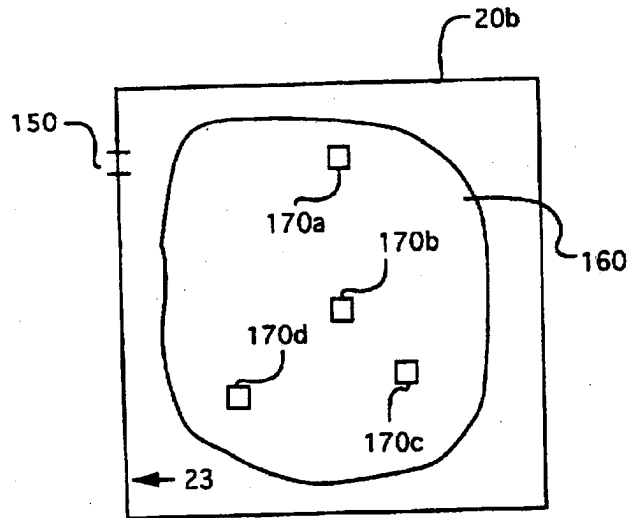


FIG. 8A

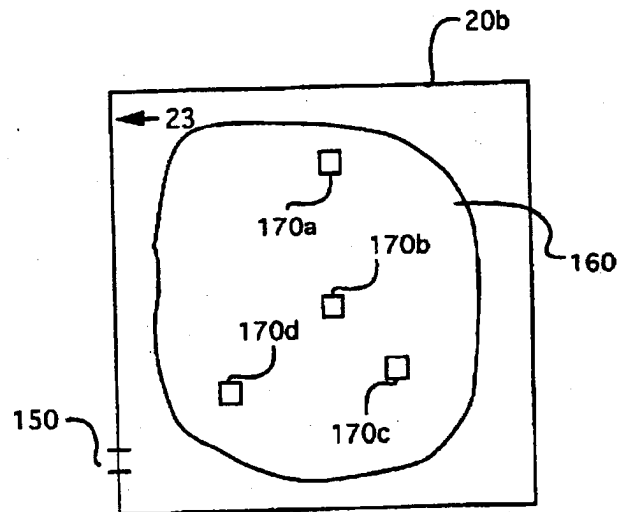


FIG. 8B

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**PROCEDURE AND SYSTEM FOR
PLACEMENT OPTIMIZATION OF CELLS
WITHIN CIRCUIT BLOCKS BY
OPTIMIZING PLACEMENT OF INPUT/
OUTPUT PORTS WITHIN AN INTEGRATED
CIRCUIT DESIGN**

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

1. Field Of The Invention

The present invention relates to the field of computer aided design tools used for designing integrated circuits. Specifically, the present invention relates to input/output port placement optimizations in conjunction with a computer implemented placer.

2. Related Art

Integrated circuits are designed using computer aided design (CAD) tools. The integrated circuit design process includes constructing the integrated circuit design out of simple circuits (e.g., "standard cells") that are connected together electrically using wire interconnects. The standard cells and connections between them are stored in well known databases called "netlists."

As part of the design process, the design information within a netlist is placed and routed by the CAD tool. The CAD tool utilizes placing and routing processes (also called placers and routers) that are typically software programs executed on the CAD tool. The placer determines the optimum location of each standard cell within the integrated circuit layout on the semiconductor surface. The placement location is optimized to reduce the distance between standard cells that are electrically connected to each other by wire interconnects (e.g., input/output lines). This is done to minimize semiconductor area consumed by the integrated circuit and is also done to minimize the lengths of wire interconnects to reduce net capacitance within the design. The router optimizes the routing of input/output lines between connected standard cells so that areas of the integrated circuit layout do not become overly congested by input/output lines.

An integrated circuit design is typically composed of several circuit blocks (FIG. 2) that are themselves composed of series of standard cells. The circuit blocks are connected to each other by nets. The nets are themselves coupled to input/output ports (IOPs) of the circuit blocks. According to the CAD tools, the IOPs are positioned along the edges of the circuit blocks.

Optimizing the placement of IOPs with respect to a circuit block is advantageous because the optimization reduces the size of the circuit block. A non-optimal placement of the IOPs can result in an excess of wire that adds area to the integrated circuit and increases product costs and may reduce clock rates (e.g., performance). However, optimizing the placement of the IOPs along the edge of a circuit block with respect to the internal circuitry of the circuit block poses a problem within CAD systems. Specifically, most CAD systems do not optimize the placement of IOPs with respect to the internals of the block at all. Other CAD systems that do optimize IOP placement require an extensive amount of processing time to complete.

One type of prior art placer is effective at placing the cells of the internal circuitry of an integrated circuit block, but this placer does not optimize the placement of the IOPs along the edges of the circuit block. Instead, this prior art placer is supplied a predefined IOP placement which is then not altered by the placer. The result is a circuit block that has

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a disadvantageous amount of routing area within its internal circuitry because the IOP placement was assigned without respect to the actual locations of the standard cells (the assignment was made before the internal circuitry was placed). The additional size is provided to accommodate extra wiring area used to properly connect the cells to their associated IOPs, which may be very distant from the cells. What is needed is a system that optimizes the placement of the IOPs with respect to the internal circuitry of a circuit block. The present invention provides this capability.

Another prior art placer (e.g., that performs simulated annealing) automatically optimizes the placement of the IOPs along the edges of the circuit blocks in an effort to minimize the length of the wire connections between the IOPs and the internal circuitry of the circuit block. In this prior art design, the locations of the IOPs can be adjusted along their respective edges during the placing process. However, the simulated annealing placer is not advantageous because it requires an extensive amount of processing time to complete and does not produce adequate placements for the internal circuitry due in part to this extended processing period. Also, the main objective of the simulated annealing placer is to minimize wire interconnect lengths which often creates signal routing problems within the overall design. What is needed is an efficient IOP placement optimization procedure that performs well for internal circuit block circuitry and that does not require an extensive amount of processing to complete and that does not create signal routing problems for the internal circuitry of the circuit block. The present invention provides this capability.

Accordingly, the present invention provides a novel system for effectively optimizing the placement of IOPs with respect to internal circuitry of a circuit block to reduce the size of the circuit block. The present invention provides a system that adjusts the IOP locations during the placement process. The present invention provides an effective IOP placement optimization procedure that does not require an extensive amount of processing time, yet optimizes circuit block netlists and IOP placements to effectively eliminate routing problems within the circuit blocks and also to effectively reduce the size of these circuit blocks. These and other advantageous of the present invention not specifically mentioned above will become clear within discussions of the present invention presented herein.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

A computer implemented procedure and system are discussed for placement optimization of input/output ports associated with edges of circuit blocks within an integrated circuit design. Computer implemented placement and route procedures (e.g., "placers and routers") do not take into consideration the placement of input/output ports when optimizing the placement of cells within the integrated circuit design. The integrated circuit design is composed of several circuit blocks that communicate with each other using input/output lines coupled to input/output ports (IOPs) located along edges of circuit blocks.

Within the present invention, an arbitrary IOP placement is first received and can be generated from a global floor planner procedure (GFP) of a computer aided design tool. The arbitrary IOP placement indicates (1) the allowable edge placements for each IOP and (2) an arbitrary assignment of ports within their allowable edge placements. A computer implemented cell placer (e.g., a quadratic based standard cell placer) and computer implemented router receives the arbitrary IOP placement and, for each circuit block, places the

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cells which are represented within internal netlists and routes their interconnections. During placement and routing, the cells (e.g., standard cells) are placed so that the distance between connected cells is minimized without creating routing obstructions. The placer used in the present invention does not optimize the placement of the IOPs.

After the placer executes, for each IOP, the present invention identifies the net that is coupled to the IOP and the cells within this net. The integrated circuit design is then modified by moving each IOP within its allowable edge placement to a position closest to the nearest cell on the net that is coupled to the IOP. The above sequence is then repeated a number of times (e.g., IOPs are moved and the placer is run again); upon each run the routability of the placement is estimated. After the above iterations, the present invention accepts the placement with the best estimated routability and this placement is then routed by a router. By taking into account the position of cells that a given IOP is coupled to, and displacing each IOP near the closest cell, the present invention more efficiently places the internal circuitry of the circuit block reducing the size of unused area and wire interconnect area of the circuit block. In accordance with the present invention, circuit blocks can be reduced in size up to 30 percent.

Specifically, embodiments of the present invention include, a computer implemented method for placing cells within an integrated circuit design and comprising the steps of: (a) receiving a set of input/output port placement constraints including eligible edge placement domains individually associated with the input/output ports; (b) determining an arbitrary initial placement for each input/output port within its associated eligible edge placement domain provided the arbitrary placement is absent from the input/output port placement constraints; (c) placing the cells of each circuit block using a placer procedure that does not optimize input/output port placement; (d) optimizing placements of the input/output ports in accordance with an optimization rule by adjusting placements of the input/output ports within their eligible edge placement domains; (e) performing a routability estimate of the integrated circuit design based on results generated in step (d); (f) repeating steps (c)-(e) over n cycles; and (g) selecting a best routable optimized placement of the n cycles and routing the best routable optimized placement.

Embodiments of the present invention include the above and wherein the step (d) comprises the step of adjusting placements of each input/output port along its eligible edge placement domain to a placement position closest to a coupled cell that is nearest to the eligible edge placement domain of the each input/output port. Embodiments of the present invention include the above and wherein the step (d) comprises the further step of adjusting placement of each input/output port along its eligible edge placement domain to a placement position that relieves routing congestion. Embodiments also include a computer system implemented in accordance with the above.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 is a block diagram of a general purpose computer system that can be used within a computer aided design (CAD) tool for designing, placing and routing integrated circuits in accordance with the present invention.

FIG. 2 is a block diagram illustration of an integrated circuit layout including several exemplary circuit blocks used by the present invention.

FIG. 3A is a block diagram illustration of an integrated circuit layout of a circuit block including several rows of standard cells used by the present invention.

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FIG. 3B illustrates an integrated circuit layout of an exemplary row of standard cells used by the present invention.

FIG. 4 is a block diagram illustrating input/output port assignments along edges of a circuit block in accordance with the present invention.

FIG. 5A is a first part of a flow diagram illustrating processing logic of one embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 5B is a second part of a flow diagram illustrating processing logic of one embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 6 is a flow diagram illustrating an input/output port assignment data used by one embodiment of the present invention and generated by a global floorplanner.

FIG. 7 is a block diagram illustration eligible input/output port assignments along edges or partial edges of a circuit block in accordance with the present invention.

FIG. 8A illustrates an exemplary circuit block having a netlist that includes several cells that are coupled to an exemplary input/output port.

FIG. 8B illustrates an exemplary circuit block of FIG. 8A with the exemplary input/output block optimized in accordance with the present invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

In the following detailed description of the present invention, numerous specific details are set forth in order to provide a thorough understanding of the present invention. However, it will be obvious to one skilled in the art that the present invention may be practiced without these specific details or with equivalents thereof. In other instances, well known methods, procedures, components, and circuits have not been described in detail as not to unnecessarily obscure aspects of the present invention.

NOTATION AND NOMENCLATURE

Some portions of the detailed descriptions which follow are presented in terms of procedures, logic blocks, processing, steps, and other symbolic representations of operations on data bits within a computer memory. These descriptions and representations are the means used by those skilled in the data processing arts to most effectively convey the substance of their work to others skilled in the art. A procedure, logic block, process, etc., is generally conceived to be a self-consistent sequence of steps or instructions leading to a desired result. The steps require physical manipulations of physical quantities. Usually, though not necessarily, these quantities take the form of electrical or magnetic signals capable of being stored, transferred, combined, compared, and otherwise manipulated in a computer system. It has proven convenient at times, principally for reasons of common usage, to refer to these signals as bits, values, elements, symbols, characters, terms, numbers, or the like.

It should be borne in mind that all of the above and similar terms are to be associated with the appropriate physical quantities they represent and are merely convenient labels applied to these quantities. Unless specifically stated otherwise as apparent from the following discussions, it is appreciated that throughout the present invention, discussions utilizing terms such as "processing" or "computing" or "calculating" or "determining" or "displaying" or the like, refer to the action and processes of a computer system, or

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similar electronic computing device, that manipulates and transforms data represented as physical (electronic) quantities within the computer system's registers and memories into other data similarly represented as physical quantities within the computer system memories or registers or other such information storage, transmission or display devices.

CAD COMPUTER SYSTEM

The present invention includes a system and a computer implemented process, in conjunction with a placer, for effectively optimizing the placement of input/output ports (IOPs) located on the perimeter of a circuit block with respect to internal cells that are electrically coupled to the IOPs. The process of the present invention is implemented within a computer aided design (CAD) tool which includes a computer system such as exemplary computer system 112 shown in FIG. 1.

With reference to FIG. 1, the exemplary computer system 112 includes a bus 100 for communicating information, a central processor 101 coupled with the bus 100 for processing information and instructions and a volatile memory 102 (e.g., a random access memory) coupled with the bus 100 for storing information and instructions for the central processor 101. Computer system 112 also includes a nonvolatile memory 103 (e.g., a read only memory 103) which is coupled with the bus 100 for storing static information and instructions for the processor 101, a data storage device 104 such as a magnetic or optical disk and disk drive coupled with the bus 100 for storing information and instructions, and a display device 105 coupled to the bus 100 for displaying information to the computer user.

The display device 105 of FIG. 1 utilized with the computer system 112 can be a liquid crystal device, cathode ray tube, or other display device suitable for creating graphic images and alphanumeric characters recognizable to the user. Computer system 112 also includes an alphanumeric input device 106 including alphanumeric and function keys coupled to the bus 100 for communicating information and command selections to the central processor 101, a cursor control device 107 coupled to the bus for communicating user input information and command selections to the central processor 101, and a signal generating device 108 (e.g., a modem) coupled to the bus 100 for receiving and sending information to and from the processor 101.

CIRCUIT BLOCKS AND STANDARD CELLS

FIG. 2 illustrates an exemplary custom integrated circuit layout 10 including several custom circuit blocks 20a-20c. Each circuit block includes IOPs 70a-70c, located and modeled along the edges of the circuit block, as well as internal circuitry represented by netlists 60a-60c. Typically, more than one circuit block are used to represent an entire integrated circuit. The IOPs 70a-70c couple to interblock signal wires (not shown in FIG. 2) that allow the circuit blocks to communicate with each other. IOPs 70d are also located along the layout 10 and allow signals to be communicated from and to circuits located off-chip. These IOPs 70d are typically referred to as primary input and primary outputs.

With reference to FIG. 3A, an exemplary circuit block 20b is shown in more detail. The internal netlist 60b of custom circuit block 20b contains a number of rows 40a-40n of standard cell circuits. Each row 40a-40n can contain many standard cells. Routing channels 45 can be created between the rows 40a-40n and are used to allow flexible wire interconnect routing between the standard cells

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of the rows. A typical IOP of a circuit block can be coupled to one or more standard cells. A group of standard cells coupled to the same IOP are said to be part of a single net.

FIG. 3B illustrates an exemplary row 40a in more detail. As shown, row 40a is composed of several standard cell circuits 50a-50i. Each standard cell can have a variable width, as shown, but each standard cell shares the same height allowing uniform joining and packing. These geometry restrictions are employed to allow efficient placement of the standard cells during the placing process. As is well known in the art, each standard cell realizes a particular circuit function, e.g., flip-flop, AND gate, OR gate, XOR gate, multiplexer, etc., and the circuitry used to define a particular cell is stored in libraries within the computer system 112 of the CAD tool. Signal lines connecting standard cells can be placed inside the rows (e.g., line 55a) and/or outside the rows (e.g., line 55b).

During the placing process of the present invention, computer system 112 places the standard cells within rows in an attempt to minimize the distance between standard cells that are coupled together via input/output lines.

INPUT/OUTPUT PORTS OF A CIRCUIT BLOCK

With reference to FIG. 4, an exemplary circuit block 20b is shown with its IOPs indicated in more detail along the edges of circuit block 20b. The placing process of the present invention models the IOPs as points along the edges of the circuit block 20b. Each IOP has an associated eligible edge placement domain indicates the edge, edges or portion of an edge on which it is eligible to be located. Not every edge need have IOPs and, as shown, the IOP distribution in number and in location need not be uniform across different edges of a circuit block. In the example of FIG. 4, edge 21 contains IOPs 30a, edge 24 contains IOPs 30b, edge 23 contains IOPs 30c, and edge 22 contains IOPs 30d. Although not shown, each IOP connects to an input/output wire connect to allow signals to be interchanged between other circuit blocks of the integrated circuit layout 10 (FIG. 2).

PREFERRED CELL PLACEMENT PROCESS OF THE PRESENT INVENTION

FIG. 5A and FIG. 5B illustrate the placing process 200 of the present invention for optimizing IOP placements within an integrated circuit to provide reduced size circuit blocks. Process 200 is implemented within computer system 112 and includes several logic blocks which are executed by computer system 112. Program (e.g., instruction) code for implementing the process 200 is stored in memory unit 102 and is executed by processor 101 (FIG. 1).

Process 200 starts at logic block 210 where process 200 causes the computer system 112 to receive an integrated circuit design. In one embodiment, this integrated circuit design is represented as netlist. The integrated circuit design is stored in a memory unit (e.g., memory 102 or 104) of system 112. The integrated circuit design (FIG. 2) includes several circuit blocks (e.g., more than one) which communicate to each other over inter-block signal wires. Each inter-block signal wire is coupled to IOPs located along the perimeter of circuit blocks. Generally, two or more IOPs are coupled to each inter-block signal wire because an inter-block signal wire can be connected to two or more circuit blocks. Each circuit block also contains a netlist description which defines its internal circuitry.

At logic block 215 of FIG. 5A, the present invention causes the computer system 112 to receive a set of predetermined IOP placement constraints 130 (FIG. 6) pertinent

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to the integrated circuit design received at block 210. The IOP placement constraints 130 can originate from a computer memory unit or can be directly generated and supplied from a global floorplanner procedure (e.g., process) 120 as shown in FIG. 6. The global floorplanner process 120, in one embodiment, is also implemented as program (e.g., instruction) code that is executed on computer system 112 (FIG. 1).

The global floorplanner process 120 of FIG. 6 receives information indicating the positions of the circuit blocks (e.g., 20a, 20b, 20c) within the integrated circuit design. Knowledgeable of the positions of the circuit blocks, the global floor planner process 120 of FIG. 6 determines a number of IOP placement constraints 130 that are pertinent to the placement of the IOPs along the periphery of the circuit blocks. Within IOP placement constraints 130, the global floor planner 120 generates an eligible placement domain for each IOP and optionally produces an arbitrary initial placement for the IOPs within their eligible edge domain, an IOP ordering constraint for the IOPs of each eligible edge domain and a maximum IOP density constraint allowed for each eligible edge domain. An exemplary data format of the IOP placement constraints 130 is described further below and illustrated in Table I.

With reference to FIG. 6, any of a number of well known global floorplanner processes 120 can be used consistent with the scope of the present invention. Among its other functions, the global floorplanner process 120 places the circuit blocks 20a-20c of the input integrated circuit layout 10 and is therefore aware of their locations with respect to each other.

The eligible edge domain for a given IOP indicates the possible edge locations (eligible edge placement domain) of a particular circuit block at which the IOP can be placed. Specifically, the eligible edge placement domain for each IOP indicates the possible locations along the edge, portion of an edge, or edges of a circuit block at which the IOP can be placed. The possible edge locations for a given IOP are determined based on the location of the circuit block or blocks with which the IOP communicates. For instance, if the particular IOP of a first circuit block is used to communicate with a second circuit block located to the right of the first circuit block, then the global floorplanner process 120 specifies that the particular IOP should be located on the right edge of the first circuit block. The right edge of the first circuit block is then the eligible edge placement domain for the particular IOP.

In addition to providing eligible edge domains for each IOP, the global floorplanner process 120 in one embodiment also specifies a particular edge location (e.g., initial edge placement) of the IOPs within their eligible edge domains. However, this initial placement is arbitrary and is not based on any particular preference. In other words, since internal circuitry of the circuit blocks (e.g., 20a, 20b, 20c) are not placed at the time the global floorplanner 120 is executed, any initial placement of the IOPs generated by the global floorplanner 120 is arbitrary. Although arbitrary, the above initial IOP placement can be viewed as an initial IOP placement constraint.

As described above, the global floor planner 120 can also provide other IOP constraints with respect to the placement of the IOPs within their individual eligible edge domains. One IOP constraint used is the ordering of IOPs within a particular eligible edge domain. A particular IOP ordering can be important to avoid signal wire routing problems (e.g., wires crossing, etc.). Another IOP constraint that can be

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supplied by the global floorplanner is the maximum pin density allowed for any eligible edge domain. This information is important to maintain predetermined area constraints pertinent to the integrated circuit design layout 10.

Table I below illustrates an exemplary format for the IOP constraint information stored in the IOP placement constraints 130 as supplied by the global floorplanner 120 and received by step 215 of the present invention process 200.

TABLE I

IOP #	Eligible Edge Domain Definition	Arbitrary Placement	IOP Order	Max Density
IOP1	Edge domain for IOP1	(x, y) IOP1	IOP1 Order	Density1
IOP2	Edge domain for IOP2	(x, y) IOP2	IOP1 Order	Density2
IOP3	Edge domain for IOP3	(x, y) IOP3	IOP1 Order	Density3
IOPn	Edge domain for IOPn	(x, y) IOPn	IOP1 Order	Densityn

Where: IOPn Order is the pin order for IOPn within its Edge domain Densityn is the maximum pin density allowed for the Edge domain for IOPn (x, y) IOPn is the arbitrary placement for IOPn within its Edge domain

FIG. 7 illustrates that an eligible edge placement domain for a particular IOP can consist of: (1) a particular edge, e.g., edge 22; or (2) more than one edge, e.g., edges 21 and 22; or (3) only a portion of an edge, e.g., portion 22 of edge 23. For instance, if a particular IOP for circuit block 20b receives a global signal, e.g., a clock which is easily obtained from a number of different sources, the global floor planner 120 indicates that this IOP can be located on edges 22 or 21 (or perhaps all edges of the circuit block). In this case, the eligible edge placement domain for this IOP contains multiple edges, e.g., edges 22 and 21. In a second example, assume another IOP of circuit block 20b is to be coupled to a second circuit block located to the left of circuit block 20b. However, a RAM unit 58 is located on the left edge 23 and obstructs region 56 of left edge 23. This exemplary IOP cannot be located in region 56 of edge 23. Therefore, the eligible edge placement domain for this IOP is only region 55 of edge 23 which is an edge portion. In a third example, assume another IOP of circuit block 20b is to be coupled to a third circuit block located above circuit block 20b. In this case, the eligible edge placement domain for this IOP is edge 22. In each of the above examples, the global floor planner 120 indicates the appropriate eligible edge placement domain for the particular IOPs discussed above.

With reference to the present invention process 200 of FIG. 5A, at logic block 215, the IOP placement constraints 130 are received from the global floorplanner 120 and, as discussed above, indicate (1) the eligible edge domains for each IOP of the integrated circuit design and can also indicate: (2) an arbitrary IOP placement within each eligible edge domain; (3) an IOP ordering constraint for each eligible edge domain; and (4) a maximum IOP density constraint allowed for each eligible edge domain.

If not already performed by the global floorplanner process 120, also at block 215, the present invention determines an arbitrary initial placement of the IOPs with respect to their eligible edge domains. This initial IOP placement takes into consideration any other IOP constraints supplied by the global floorplanner 120 in the IOP placement constraints 130 (e.g., IOP ordering and maximum IOP density). At block 215, any arbitrary or random placement can be used by the present invention and, for each IOP, an actual location is determined within its eligible edge placement domain. In one embodiment, the IOP reference name is used as the basis

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for the arbitrary first placement and the IOPs are equally spaced apart within their eligible edge placement domain. In another embodiment of the present invention, a random or pseudo random procedure can be used to perform the arbitrary placement of IOPs at block 215.

At logic block 220 of FIG. 5A, the standard cells of each circuit block are placed by the present invention. It is appreciated that the placer procedure used in block 220 does not optimize the placements of the IOPs that it receives. Although the placement procedure 220 does not optimize placement of the IOPs, the positions of the IOPs have an effect on the placement of the standard cells within the internal circuitry of each circuit block. This is the case because the wire connection length between a given IOP and its connected cells is one of the lengths that is minimized according to the placing process 220.

In accordance with the present invention, a number of well known placement procedures can be used at block 220 including a number of different quadratic based placement procedures. One such placement system is called *q_{place}* and is supplied by Cadence of California as part of its Cell3 tools. Another placer that is suited for use within the present invention is described in U.S. Pat. No. 5,267,176 by Antreich et al., issued on Nov. 30, 1993 and incorporated herein. Another placement procedure that can be used in accordance with the present invention at step 220 is described in a reference entitled "GORDIAN: VLSI Placement by Quadratic Programming and Slicing Optimization," by J. M. Kleinbans, G. Sigl, F. M. Johannes, and K. J. Antreich, published in IEEE Transactions on Computer Aided Design, Volume 10, No. 3, Mar. 1991. Other well known placement procedures that can be used in accordance with the present invention are described in a reference entitled "A procedure for Placement of Standard-Cell VLSI Circuits," by A. E. Dunlop and B. W. Kernighan, published in IEEE Transactions on Computer Aided Design, Volume CAD-4, No. 1, Jan. 1985 and in another reference entitled "PROUD: A fast Sea-of-Gates Placement Algorithm" by R. S. Tsay, E. S. Kuh, and C. P. Hsu, published by the 25th ACM/IEEE Design Automation Conference (Paper 22.3, 1988 IEEE).

At the completion of block 220 of FIG. 5A, each standard cell within the internal circuitry of each circuit block is given an initial placement within each circuit block (e.g., 20a, 20b, 20c). This initial placement is stored in a memory unit (e.g., unit 102 or 104) of computer system 112.

At logic block 230, the present invention displaces the positions of the IOPs of the integrated circuit design in order to optimize their positions according to a user-selected optimization rule. At block 230, in accordance with one user selected optimization rule, the positions of the IOPs are displaced to minimize wire length. Under the wire length minimization optimization, the present invention adjusts the locations of the IOPs to bring them closer to the cells to which they are connected to optimize their placement. At block 230, for each IOP of each circuit block, the present invention first determines the set of standard cells that are connected to the net that is connected to the IOP; this is performed only during the first pass of block 220 as multiple passes do not alter the composition of these nets. This cell association is stored in computer memory. FIG. 8A illustrates an example circuit block 20b with an exemplary IOP 150. As shown, there are four standard cells 170a-170d identified within the net coupled to IOP 150 within internal circuitry 160 of the circuit block 20b. The above cell identification is performed for each IOP of the integrated circuit design.

In accordance with wire length minimization optimization, once the set of standard cells is identified for

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each IOP of each circuit block, the present invention determines, for each IOP, which cell of the set of standard cells associated with an IOP is closest to the eligible edge placement domain for the IOP. Once this closest cell is identified, the present invention adjusts the position of the IOP, along the eligible edge placement domain, until the IOP is closest to this selected cell. This effectively moves the IOP along its eligible edge placement domain to a position closest to its nearest coupled cell. Upon the first iteration of block 230, the present invention insures that extra wiring metal is not used in the circuit blocks by optimizing the IOP placements.

FIG. 8B illustrates an exemplary IOP displacement in accordance with step 230 for the user-selected wire length minimization optimization rule. Assume the eligible edge for IOP 150 is left edge 23. The cell closest to the left edge 23 is cell 170d. This cell is identified in block 230. The present invention moves the position of IOP 150 along edge 23 to a position nearest cell 170d as shown in FIG. 8B. The above IOP displacement is performed by the present invention for each IOP for each circuit block of the input integrated circuit design. At the completion of block 230, the present invention effectively places the IOPs closer to the standard cells to which they communicate. This reduces the wire interconnect lengths between the IOPs and their associated nets.

At block 230 of FIG. 5A, if two or more IOPs are placed at the same location along an edge of a particular circuit block, the present invention slightly displaces the overlapping IOPs until they no longer conflict.

Also at block 230, the user can select to perform IOP placement optimization in accordance with an optimization rule that optimizes for routability in conjunction with wire length minimization or instead of wire length minimization. In this case, the present invention is allowed to displace an IOP to a position (e.g., within its eligible edge domain) that does not minimize its associated wire length, but rather reduces wire congestion problem in identified areas. By reducing the wire conjunction, routability is improved.

It is appreciated that under any user-selected optimization rule for logic block 230, the present invention respects any IOP placement constraints 130 given by the global floor-planner process 120. At the completion of each iteration of block 230, the present invention records the IOP placement in computer memory within computer system 112.

At the completion of the IOP placement optimization 230 of FIG. 5A, logic block 235 of the present invention causes the computer system 112 to perform a routability estimate on the placement performed at block 220, as optimized by block 230, for the current iteration or cycle. It is appreciated that a number of well known routing estimator procedures can be employed within the present invention at block 235 of FIG. 5A to produce the routability estimate for the current cycle. The results of the routability estimate for each cycle are recorded in a memory unit of computer system 112 for subsequent reference.

In accordance with a preferred embodiment of the present invention, block 240 causes blocks 220, 230 and 235 to be executed for a predetermined number of cycles, *n*. According to wire length minimization optimization, upon each iteration of block 220, the standard cells within a particular circuit block gradually are placed (e.g., moved) to a location where the standard cell would naturally have been placed but for the random or arbitrary initial placement of the IOPs at block 215. The routability estimator 235 records its estimates of the routability for each cycle. The IOP placement optimization block 230 also records its IOP placement

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for each cycle. After n cycles have been executed, processing flows to block 245 of FIG. 5B.

At logic block 245 of FIG. 5B, the present invention process 200 causes computer system 112 to examine the results stored by the routability estimator 235 to determine which cycle of the n cycles produced the best routability estimate. At block 245, the IOP placement (as recorded by IOP placement optimization block 230) is selected having the best routability estimate over the n cycles. This selected IOP placement is forwarded to step 250.

At logic block 250, the present invention then performs a routing step of the IOP placement that is selected in block 245. At the completion of block 220, wire connections are routed between standard cells and IOPs and between circuit blocks and primary inputs and outputs. It is appreciated that a number of well known routing procedures can be employed within the present invention at block 250 of FIG. 5B. Once such router that can be employed at block 250 is called f_route and is supplied by Cadence of California.

At the completion of step 250, logic block 255 is executed wherein the present invention stores the placed and routed design of the integrated circuit design into a memory of the computer system 112.

ALTERNATIVE EMBODIMENT OF PROCESS

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In accordance with an alternative embodiment of the present invention, circuit stabilization is utilized to determine the value of n as used by block 240 of FIG. 5A. Under this alternative embodiment, assuming a second iteration of block 220 and 230 has been performed, at logic block 240, the present invention determines if the standard cells of the input integrated circuit design were displaced in excess of a predetermined degree between the start and the end of block 220. The predetermined degree can be user determined. At block 240 of FIG. 5A, if the standard cells were displaced in excess of the predetermined degree, then the integrated circuit design is not yet stable and processing flows to logic block 220 of FIG. 5A where another placement is performed and another IOP displacement is performed at block 230. In typical practice, the integrated circuit can substantially stabilize after 4 or 5 iterations through logic block 220 and logic block 230. Upon each iteration of block 220, the standard cells within a particular circuit block gradually are placed (e.g., moved) to a location where the standard cell would naturally have been placed but for the random or arbitrary initial placement of the IOPs at block 215.

At block 240 of FIG. 5A, assuming a second iteration of block 220 and 230 has been performed, if the standard cells of the integrated circuit design were not displaced in excess of the predetermined degree, then the integrated circuit design is said to be stable and processing flows to logic block 250 of FIG. 5B. At logic block 250 of FIG. 5B, the present invention routes the stabilized design (see above) and at block 255 the present invention stores the resultant integrated circuit design in a memory unit (e.g., 102 or 104) of computer system 112. Processing then returns and exits placement procedure 200.

It is appreciated that another embodiment of the present invention is realized wherein block 220 and block 230 are executed a predetermined number of times (e.g., executed twice) without regard for the stability of the standard cells within the integrated circuit. After, block 250 of FIG. 5B is entered.

IOP OPTIMIZATION IN CONJUNCTION WITH A PLACER THAT DOES NOT PERFORM IOP OPTIMIZATION

By application of the post placement-processing step 230, where IOP are displaced along their eligible edge to the

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nearest cell to which they couple, the present invention provides a more effective standard cell placement procedure used in conjunction with a placer process that does not handle IOP optimization. Upon subsequent placement iterations, the standard cells are placed in positions that utilize less semiconductor area because wasted wire connect area is reduced due to IOP placement optimization. In practice, the present invention allows designs to be reduced from 10 to 30 percent in area over prior art designs that do not provide placement optimization of IOPs, depending on the number of IOPs versus other nets and the type of netlist.

The preferred embodiment of the present invention, an effective IOP placement procedure is described using an existing placer to generate a first standard cell placement and then moving the location of the IOPs within their allowable edge placements such that each IOP is moved to a position closest to the nearest cell coupled to the IOP, and then subsequently executing the placer again. While the present invention has been described in particular embodiments, it should be appreciated that the present invention should not be construed as limited by such embodiments, but rather construed according to the below claims.

What is claimed is:

1. A computer implemented method of placing cells within an integrated circuit design, said integrated circuit design having circuit blocks including cells and input/output ports, said method comprising the steps of:
 - (a) receiving a set of input/output port placement constraints including eligible edge placement domains individually associated with said input/output ports;
 - (b) determining an arbitrary initial placement for each input/output port within its associated eligible edge placement domain provided said arbitrary placement is absent from said input/output port placement constraints;
 - (c) placing said cells of each circuit block using a placer procedure that does not optimize input/output port placement;
 - (d) optimizing placements of said input/output ports in accordance with an optimization rule by adjusting placements of said input/output ports within their eligible edge placement domains;
 - (e) performing a routability estimate of said integrated circuit design;
 - (f) repeating steps (c)-(e) over a cycles; and
 - (g) selecting a best routable optimized placement of said a cycles and routing said best routable optimized placement.
2. A method as described in claim 1 wherein said step (d) comprises the step of adjusting placements of each input/output port along its eligible edge placement domain to a placement position closest to a coupled cell that is nearest to said eligible edge placement domain of said each input/output port.
3. A method as described in claim 2 wherein said step of adjusting placements of each input/output port along its eligible edge placement domain comprises the steps of:
 - identifying a set of cells within a net coupled to said input/output port;
 - determining which cell of said set of cells is closest to said eligible edge placement domain of said input/output port, said cell being said coupled cell; and
 - adjusting a placement of said input/output port to said placement position closest to said coupled cell.
4. A method as described in claim 2 wherein said step (d) comprises the further step of adjusting placement of each

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input/output port along its eligible edge placement domain to a position that reduces routing congestion within each circuit block.

5. A method as described in claim 1 wherein said placer procedure of step (c) is a quadratic based placement procedure minimizing wire connections between coupled cells of each circuit block and between input/output ports coupled to cells.

6. A method as described in claim 1 wherein said cells of said integrated circuit design are standard cells of variable width and uniform height.

7. A method as described in claim 1 wherein said set of eligible edge placement domains associated with said input/output ports are generated by a global floorplanner procedure.

8. A method as described in claim 1 wherein said input/output port placement constraints include input/output port ordering constraints.

9. In a computer system having a processor coupled to a bus and a memory coupled to said bus, a computer implemented method of placing cells within an integrated circuit design, said method comprising the steps of:

(a) receiving said integrated circuit design comprising circuit blocks having internal cells and edge located input/output ports;

(b) receiving input/output placement constraints including a set of eligible edge placement domains individually associated with said input/output ports;

(c) placing said cells of each circuit block using a placer procedure that does not optimize placement positions of said input/output ports;

(d) optimizing placements of said input/output ports to reduce wire length and reduce routing congestion by adjusting placements of said input/output ports within their eligible edge placement domains;

(e) performing a routability estimate of said integrated circuit design;

(f) repeating steps (c)-(e) for n cycles; and

(g) selecting a best routable optimized placement of said n cycles and routing said best routable optimized placement using a routing procedure.

10. A method as described in claim 9 wherein said step (d) comprises the step of adjusting placements of each input/output port along its eligible edge placement domain to a placement position closest to a coupled cell that is nearest to said eligible edge placement domain of said each input/output port.

11. A method as described in claim 10 wherein said step of adjusting placements of each input/output port along its eligible edge placement domain comprises the steps of:

identifying a set of cells within a net coupled to said input/output port;

determining which cell of said set of cells is closest to said eligible edge placement domain of said input/output port, said cell being said coupled cell; and

adjusting a placement of said input/output port to said placement position closest to said coupled cell.

12. A method as described in claim 9 wherein said placer procedure of step (c) is a quadratic based placement procedure minimizing wire connections between coupled cells of each circuit block and between input/output ports coupled to cells.

13. A method as described in claim 9 wherein said input/output placement constraints also include input/output

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port ordering constraints and input/output port maximum density constraints.

14. A method as described in claim 9 wherein said cells of said integrated circuit design are standard cells of variable width and uniform height.

15. A method as described in claim 9 wherein said input/output placement constraints also include an arbitrary initial placement of said input/output ports of said integrated circuit design, said arbitrary initial placement provided by a global floorplanner procedure.

16. A computer system having a processor coupled to a bus, a memory coupled to said bus, and logic, stored in said memory, for causing said computer system to place cells within an integrated circuit design, said logic comprising:

first program instructions receiving said integrated circuit design having circuit blocks which include cells and input/output ports;

second program instructions receiving input/output port constraints including a set of eligible edge placement domains individually associated with said input/output ports;

third program instructions obtaining an arbitrary initial placement for each input/output port within its associated eligible edge placement domain;

fourth program instructions placing said cells of each circuit block using a placer procedure that does not optimize placement of said input/output ports;

fifth program instructions optimizing placements of said input/output ports in accordance with an optimization rule by adjusting placements of said input/output ports within their eligible edge placement domains;

sixth program instructions performing a routability estimate of said integrated circuit design; and

seventh program instructions for repeating said third, fourth and fifth program instructions for n cycles; and eight program instructions selecting a best routable placement design of said n cycles and routing said best routable placement design.

17. A computer system as described in claim 16 wherein said optimization rule optimizes input/output port placement to reduce wire length and to reduce routing congestion within each circuit block.

18. A computer system as described in claim 17 wherein said fifth program instructions comprises instructions for adjusting placements of each input/output port along its eligible edge placement domains to a placement position closest to a coupled cell that is nearest to said eligible edge placement domain of said each input/output port in order to reduce wire length.

19. A computer system as described in claim 17 wherein said fourth program instructions comprise a quadratic based placement procedure to reduce wire length within each circuit block.

20. A computer system as described in claim 16 further comprising global floorplanner program instructions and wherein said input/output port placement constraints are generated by said global floorplanner program instructions.

21. A computer system as described in claim 20 wherein said input/output port constraints further comprise an arbitrary initial input/output port placement, input/output port ordering constraints, and input/output maximum density constraints.

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